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11074

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALAN ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.
Phone 27.
1207D

No. 18,736.

號六十三百七千八萬一第

日二初月五年午戊

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 10th, 1918.

一拜禮 號十月六年七國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net
In Bags 550 lbs. net
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

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JUST ARRIVED.

BEST-CLASS DAMP PROOF AMERI-
CAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES—
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of
Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp
proof material, steel lined inside with brass
casing 1" deep on the outside, are especially
made to withstand the effects of damp
climate and are second to none for reliability
in the field.

We have also received a consignment of
R.S.A. Air Rifles.

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WM. SCHMIDT & Co. 1186

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Photographic Goods of Every Description
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Canon Cameras in Various Shades.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	15 "
11.00 " to 12.45 p.m.	15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	15 "
3.00 " to 5.00 " "	10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
5.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m.	2.20 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
7.10 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 " "	10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	15 "
5.30 " to 6.30 " "	10 "
6.30 " to 8.30 " "	15 "
8.30 " to 10.30 " "	10 "

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the

Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des

Venue Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all

cars not already full running at the time

stated in the Company's time-tables, but not

for special cars, can be obtained on applica-

tion at the Company's Office. No Season

tickets will be issued until payment therefor

has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque

or Compadore Order representing Bank

Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers. 1183

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 5 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express p.m.	No. 9 Local p.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 22 Through Express p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON	7.50	8.15	8.45	9.15	10.15	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	1.15	1.45	2.15	2.45	3.15	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45
SHUN CHUN	8.00	8.25	8.55	9.25	10.25	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	1.25	1.55	2.25	2.55	3.25	3.55	4.25	4.55	5.25	5.55
SHUN SHUI	8.10	8.35	9.05	9.35	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05
TAIPO	8.20	8.45	9.15	9.45	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15
TAIPO MARKET	8.30	8.55	9.25	9.55	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25
TAIPO	8.40	9.05	9.35	10.05	11.05	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35
SHUN CHUN	8.50	9.15	9.45	10.15	11.15	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45
SHUN SHUI	9.00	9.25	9.55	10.25	11.25	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55
TAIPO	9.10	9.35	10.05	10.35	11.35	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05
SHUN CHUN	9.20	9.45	10.15	10.45	11.45	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15
SHUN SHUI	9.30	9.55	10.25	10.55	11.55	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25
TAIPO	9.40	10.05	10.35	11.05	12.05	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35
SHUN CHUN	9.50	10.15	10.45	11.15	12.15	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45
SHUN SHUI	10.00	10.25	10.55	11.25	12.25	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55
TAIPO	10.10	10.35	11.05	11.35	12.35	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05
SHUN CHUN	10.20	10.45	11.15	11.45	12.45	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15
SHUN SHUI	10.30	10.55	11.25	11.55	12.55	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25
TAIPO	10.40	11.05	11.35	12.05	13.05	13.35	14.05	14.35	15.05	15.35	16.05	16.35	17.05	17.35	18.05	18.35	19.05	19.35	20.05	20.35
SHUN CHUN	10.50	11.15	11.45	12.15	13.15	13.45	14.15	14.45	15.15	15.45	16.15	16.45	17.15	17.45	18.15	18.45	19.15	19.45	20.15	20.45
SHUN SHUI	11.00	11.25	11.55	12.25	13.25	13.55	14.25	14.55	15.25	15.55	16.25	16.55	17.25	17.55	18.25	18.55	19.25	19.55	20.25	20.55

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.	No. 9 Local p.m.	No. 10 Local p.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 19 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 23 Through Express p.m.
Loat Ferry	6.55	7.05	7.05	7.15	1.05	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15
KOWLOON	dep.	6.55	7.05	7.15	1.05	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.35	1.45	1.45	1.55	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.35	2.45	2.55	3.05	3.15
Hung Hom	dep.	6.54	7.04	7.14	1.04	1.14	1.14	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.44	1.54	2.04	2.14	2.24	2.34	2.44	2.54	3.04	3.14
Shatin	dep.	7.00	7.10	7.10	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
Sha Tin	dep.	7.11	7.21	7.21	1.11	1.21	1.21	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.51	2.01	2.11	2.21	2.31	2.41	2.51	3.01	3.11	3.21
Tai Po	dep.	7.23	7.33	7.33	1.13	1.23	1.23	1.33	1.43	1.53	1.53	2.03	2.13	2.23	2.33	2.43	2.53	3.03	3.13	3.23
Sha Tin	dep.	7.37	7.47	7.47	1.17	1.27	1.27	1.37	1.47	1.57	1.57	2.07	2.17	2.27	2.37	2.47	2.57	3.07	3.17	3.27
Sha Tin	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
Shum Shui	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
Shum Chun	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
SHUE LUNG	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10	3.20
TAI O	dep.	7.40	7.50	7.50	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.10							



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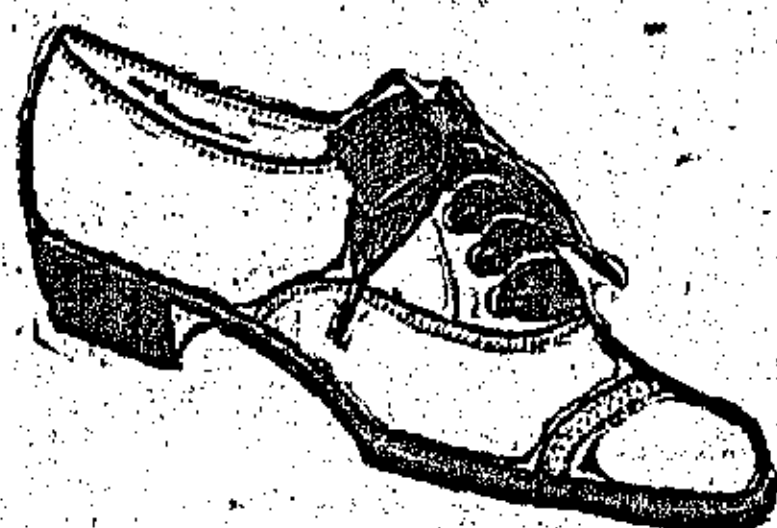
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THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY.
AN EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT OF
CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

[BY JOHN LOVE.]

Just when, where, and how the germ idea of a soldier's university was conceived is "wrapt in mystery." The simple maxim of the Canadian is, "If you want a thing, get it!" and here, undoubtedly, is to be found the true origin of the Khaki College for Canadian Soldiers in England and France.

There is a point in horse-training beyond which the animal cannot be taken. With a man there is no such limitation. When his body has been developed to its extreme of physical perfection, there still remains the mind, to whose training, no bounds can be set. In their camps in England and France, the citizen soldiers of Canada reached a point of bodily development attained hitherto only by professional athletes; but while they were "on their toes" physically, the boys were conscious of mental lethargy and sluggishness. There was little in camp life, either of duty or relaxation, to give any mental gymnastics, and hungry brains cried out for exercise. Most of all did the thousands who doffed the scholar's gown in the universities of Canada, to join the colours feel this mental hunger, but the experience was common, more or less, to all.

"We are going soggy," was the spoken and unspoken thought of men who had hoped to play an honourable and useful part in the peaceful history of their beloved homeland. They got together, and, walking and talking, the idea of a soldiers' college took deeper and deeper root. Like certain of the Greek schools of philosophy, the Khaki University came into being in the open, not within latticed windows, or under ivy-clad towers.

A close observer of Canadian camp life in England has attributed to the evangelistic campaigns organized by the Association much of the success and vitality of the Khaki University, and, if this be correct, it is not the first time that a renaissance of learning has followed a revival of religion. The chaplains appointed to visit the camps were collected from the ranks of the men they addressed, and the contact kindled old fires and restored ambitions that had lain moribund under the distractions of an entirely new experience. Certain it is, that the visits of these men, with their appeal to the best in young manhood, made straight the path for the coming of the most unique university in all the annals of learning.

Further, it was the sagacious leaders of the Canadian Association, ever on the alert to further the welfare of the fighting forces, who tended and nourished, and directed into practical channels, the scholastic aspirations of the soldiers. In co-operation with the chaplains' services and military authorities, they planned and finally contrived a way.

The scheme began to assume definite outlines when Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, visited England and France last summer to look over the possibilities at the request of the Association's National Council. The need had been apparent for some time, and the response given the effort by the men was gratifying beyond words. Within a month 700 men were enrolled at Witley Camp under volunteer leadership. Mental soggy received its deathblow in the case of every man who desired to escape its insidious spread, and at one bound the Khaki University was on the map. To-day the grand total of students at Witley College is 1,000, and highly satisfactory progress has been reported in all departments.

Soldiers' Colleges have also been organized at Bramshott, Seaford, Sherborne, Basingstoke and Epsom, whilst arrangements for the establishment of branches at the remaining English camps at Boxhill, Buxton, Eppingham, Ashford and Parfett are pending. Mention should also be made of the Khaki College in France known as "Vimy Ridge College," and also at London. At the latter over 400 students have class rooms provided free by the authorities of University College.

To date, 4,000 students have been enrolled at the different branches of the Khaki College, and when the arrangements for a further extension of the work are complete the taunt, "men are going soggy," will be still, so far as the Canadian soldiers are concerned. University careers interrupted by the war will be completed, and the curriculum is so extensive and of such a high order that the students from the Khaki University will have their college work credited by their alma matres. How greatly this will serve to minimize the serious handicap assumed by the thousands of Canadians who "lined up" at their country's call, it would be hard to estimate, but the tremendous contribution to intellectual efficiency in the coming days of reorganization is obvious.

The curriculum of the Khaki University is fully up to the best Canadian university standards. Although provision is made for study that will equip a man to matriculate, the more advanced courses will enable anyone quickly to complete his academic course. Subjects taken include history and economics, applied science, languages and literature, agriculture and business, all as set forth in the university calendar. A special course on the problems of reconstruction is also provided, dealing with the lessons of the war, the economic resources of the Empire, the Canada of to-day and to-morrow, conservation of national resources, reorganization of industry and commerce, and the development of aviation and transportation.

This high standard set in the curriculum is the outcome of the care displayed in selecting the members of the advisory committee in Canada. The chairman is

Sir Robert A. Falconer, president, University of Toronto, and working with him are W. C. Murray, president Saskatchewan University; Sir William Peterson, McGill University; R. Bruce Taylor, Queen's University; A. S. McKenzie, Dalhousie University. These men, with others of outstanding eminence in the scholastic and commercial worlds, with Dr. H. M. Tory at their head, are placing the Khaki University on a broad and comprehensive basis that cannot but succeed in achieving the great object of not merely relieving the Canadian soldier from the tediousness of camp life, but of equipping him as thoroughly for peace as the army training has equipped him for war.

In the colleges themselves the teaching staffs are recruited from within the Canadian army, and consist of distinguished professors. The senate is prepared to add to the list, to cover any subject whatever, for which there is sufficient demand.

Without desiring to be invidious, and merely by way of illustration, take the staff at the Canadian Soldiers' College at Seaford, England. The president is Major W. R. Brock, M.A., F.R.C.S., M.I.M.M., F.R.C.S., Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science in the University of British Columbia. A Rhodes scholar who took a triple first at Oxford, Lieut. H. Rose, of McGill, is head of the Department of Classics and Modern Languages. Sergeant Larsen, M.A., Oxon, another Rhodes scholar, Professor of English in the University of British Columbia, is head of the English department, and the department of engineering is in charge of a McGill man, Major Davis, D.S.O., B.A., B.Sc. A Vancouver lawyer, Sergeant Christie, M.A., LL.B., has control of a department for complete commercial training, and each branch of study—and the foregoing by no means exhausts the list—is under equally distinguished and qualified direction.

The men have seized upon their studies with extraordinary avidity; so much so that the cry, "Men are going soggy," would appear to have been a timely warning rather than a liberal statement of fact. Examination results have been almost astounding, and have demonstrated that physically fit bodies can house marvellously alert brains. Students in the Khaki College have covered in six weeks three months' university work. It is related of five men who completed in three months what in the ordinary run of events would have been an eighteen months' course in wireless telegraphy. They sat for the British Admiralty examination, and every one of them passed. It is not too much to say that this record is typical of the new Canadian army university, such is the enthusiasm of the teaching staff, and the dead-set earnestness of the students. These soldier undergraduates are absorbing knowledge as a dry sponge drinks in water, and in this connection Dr. Tory's remark that never in all his teaching experience have his brains been "sucked" so completely as when he is lecturing to a Khaki College class, is most illuminating.

That the scheme looks good to the boys, other than those strictly of the student class, is seen in the following testimony: Writing to his mother in Bramford, Ontario, the writer says:

"The Y.M.C.A. has started an educational system in camp now (Witley), and is paying the small sum of twenty-four cents any soldier can become a student. Almost every branch is being taken up, so that one can take up anything from the dead languages, of course modern, too, to bookkeeping, stenography, etc., and even agriculture. The different classes are on every night for two hours in special huts, and I understand that the grades of the students are to be recognized by the educational boards in Canada. So it is a splendid thing in every way. Will give the boys a chance to learn a lot free of charge, and will also be a nice way to spend the evenings in winter, and even those too old to begin can go and polish up their rusty joints. The teachers are, of course, soldiers, officers, and N.C.O.s. There are a good many university men with degrees in the division and the classes even at the start are not small. There is no doubt about it, the Y.M.C.A. has proved itself a God-sent institution for the soldier—writing-rooms with material supplied, eating quarters at reasonable rates, services, songs, free concerts, libraries, everything possible to fill in the men's spare time are placed at their disposal, and they don't forget to avail themselves of all that's going on."

Canada's sons in France and Flanders have placed the beloved Homeland on the map. They intend to keep it there. In the Khaki University they recognize a means, more potent even than the sword, whereby they can achieve their aim. When the boys come home they will be more than conquerors. They will be citizens of no mean country, and citizens not in aim only, but in fitness to shape and control the destinies of the land they love above all others.

TURKISH WOMEN'S ARMY.

Elaborate regulations are being drawn up for control of the battalion of young Turkish women which the Turkish war office, breaking all precedents in that country, recently decided to organize. A Constantinople dispatch received at Geneva says the war ministry is prescribing minute measures to prevent the battalion from coming into contact with the soldiers. All the officers of the battalion will be women. It will perform work behind the lines. A Wolff bureau dispatch from Constantinople, says the Ottoman association for women's service has published an appeal to all Turkish women between the ages of 18 and 30 to enrol in the women's battalion. The dispatch points out that Turkish women, having already been admitted to the field of commerce, to public offices and to other branches of the state service, are now enabled to enter the army. Their organization, to be known as the "first working women's battalion," will work eight hours daily behind the front.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, June 9th.

GENERAL LUK.

We are informed that General Luk arrived at Nam Ning on the 1st inst. A message from Nam Ning states that several assassins were arrested there recently. They were shot after they had admitted that they were sent by certain northern leaders to assassinate General Luk and others.

DR. SUN'S MOVEMENTS.

The authorities have received a telegram stating that Dr. Sun Yat-sen left Swatow yesterday. Sun is proceeding to Formosa, and will afterwards go to Japan.

SWATOW REPORTS.

It is reported that an army in Fukien surrendered to the Canton forces, when the latter captured the city of Ting Chow. The troops are now attacking the Kwai-fa city in Fukien and when they have captured this place they will push on to Kiochow.

The Yunnan troops, who were sent to attack Fukien, have been transferred to Kiangsi, as they did not fraternize with the Canton troops in Swatow.

THE REVOLUTION IN HEUNG-SHAN.

It is reported that Un Tai, the leader of the troops which revolted in Heung-Shan, has escaped to Macao after being badly defeated by the Canton forces. The Canton leaders, who were sent by the Tuchun, have entered the district city and are now restoring order. The casualties in this fighting were reported to be more than a thousand and it is said that over 100 houses were burned down.

GENERAL LUNG.

We are informed that General Lung Chai-kuang, who has gone to Peking to consult the Premier, has been promised supplies and military expenses. It is said that a large body of northern troops from the Fung-Tin province will be attached to Lung's command for the purpose of attacking Kwangtung.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

APPOINTMENT.

Subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. DeLeon, Chief Commissioner, Dr. M. Chiu-chi, M.B., B.S., is appointed Divisional Surgeon, and posted to No. 3 V.A.D.

NO. 2 V.A.D.

Thursday, June 13th:—

8 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

NO. 3 V.A.D.

Tuesday, June 11th:—

1.15 p.m. Bandaging class.

Wednesday, June 12th:—

2.30 p.m. Band practice.

Thursday, June 13th:—

1.15 p.m. Recruit drill.

Saturday, June 15th:—

2.30 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

2.30 p.m. Band practice.

NO. 4 V.A.D.

Tuesday, June 11th:—

1.30 p.m. First aid class.

Friday, June 14th:—

1.30 p.m. Bandaging practice.

4.30 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

NO. 5 V.A.D.

Friday, June 14th:—

5.15 p.m. Squad and stretcher drill.

Friday, June 14th:—

3.30 p.m. Nursing practice.

VICTORIA NURSING DIVISION.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,

District Supt. in Charge of District.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

NO. 1 V.A.D.

COMMANDANT.

Lady Helena May, Lady of Grace of the

Order of St. John of Jerusalem in

England.

Members are reminded of the meeting to

be held at the Helena May Institute

on Monday, the 10th inst., at 5.30

p.m. Triangular bandages and splints

will be required.

(Sd.) M. RALPHS,

Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1918.

GERMAN TAXES.

A remarkable revelation regarding Germany's present financial situation was made by Count Roedern, the Finance Minister, in a report to the Reichstag recommending a number of new taxes estimated to yield over £158,000,000.

This colossal new burden, as described by Count Roedern as "the price of victory," The Socialist opinion is that Germany has been allowed to see the "price" of victory with more clearness than the victory itself.

The new taxes on beer, wine, spirits, mineral waters, tea, cocoa, and coffee are to yield £50,000,000 increase, postal, telephone, and telegram dues are to produce £17,000,000, and there is to be an increase in the stamp duty.

These taxes, which are said to be "only a beginning," are the greatest in one amount ever asked from German taxpayers. The character of the new taxation is officially described as hitting only the richer classes, in order not to cause too much discontent among the labour classes.

SINO-JAPANESE CONVENTION

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, May 30th.

To-day the Chinese and Japanese Governments made simultaneous publication in Peking and Tokyo of the substance of the original Note and the Supplementary Note regarding the Sino-Japanese Convention for joint military action in the Far East should the menace of German intrusion in Siberia warrant it. The details of the agreement are not published.

There is every reason to believe that the agreement has not been concluded in the original form in which it was drafted, and for this both sides may be congratulated—the Waichinopu upon its firmness, and the Japanese authorities upon their conciliativeness. The agreement has been rendered into Chinese and Japanese, but no difference of interpretation is anticipated, as both languages have much in common.

Appended are the Notes as exchanged:

1.—The Government of China and the Government of Japan, when they see that the actual force of the enemy has been daily extended into the Russian territory and consequently the general peace and tranquillity in the Extreme Orient is in danger of being threatened, have to consider in common as early as possible the measures which should be taken to cope with the situation and to fulfil the duties of participation of the present war by the two countries.

2.—The means and conditions of the co-operation of the Army and the Navy of China and Japan compatible with this common military defence against the enemy for the realisation of what may be decided upon by mutual agreement between both Governments in accordance with the preceding Article will be arranged by the Military and Naval authorities of both countries, who will from time to time consult each other carefully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest, and, upon the approval of the Governments of the two countries, will be carried out into action according to the demands of the circumstances.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE:

With reference to the Notes exchanged on March 25th inst. between the Governments of China and of Japan on the subject of their joint defensive movements against the enemy, I have the honour to propose on behalf of my Government that the period within which the said Notes are to remain in force will be determined by the competent military and naval authorities of the two Powers. At the same time, the Imperial Government are happy to declare that the Japanese troops staying within the Chinese territory for the purpose of such defensive movements against the enemy will be completely withdrawn from such territory upon the termination of the war.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

MORONO.

25/3/18.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE:

With reference to the Notes exchanged on March 25th between the Governments of Japan and of China on the subject of their joint defensive movements against the enemy, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication under to-day's date, proposing on behalf of your Government that the period within which the said Notes are to remain in force will be determined by the competent military and naval authorities of the two Powers. I am happy to state, in reply, that the foregoing proposal is accepted by my Government. I am further gratified to take note of the declaration, embodied in your communication under acknowledgment, that the Japanese troops staying within Chinese territory for the purpose of the defensive movements against the enemy will be completely withdrawn from such territory upon the termination of the war.

In communicating the above to your Excellency under instructions of my Government, I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

CHANG TSUNG HSIAANG.

PREMIER AND SHIPBUILDING.

Replying to a telegram from the Dundee shipbuilding employers and employees pledging themselves to push on with their work, the Prime Minister states the message is very welcome. "The supply of ships," he adds, "is as important as the supply of munitions for the Army, and those who build them are not only doing national work but are keeping open the sources of the world's supply for those fighting the battle for the establishment of justice and right."

FULL 1918
EQUIPMENTDODGE
CARSDUE EARLY
IN JUNE.

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS, APPLY TO:—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

MACHINERY DEPT.,

HONGKONG.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Everyone who has read the discussion on the Conscription Bill at last Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council must feel satisfied with the proposed provision for the wives and families of those who will be conscripted. Many, however, must have noticed the absence of any provision for other dependents, viz., mothers and sisters, etc. There are young men out here who, though single, are almost as much tied down as if they were married men. For they have their mothers, and sisters, and younger members of the family to support. It is only just that some consideration should be shown in such cases, and I hope that this blot on the Bill will be removed at the Council meeting to-day. Yours faithfully, A SON.

June 9th.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I agree with you that the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. So long as every case which goes before the Tribunal can be carried on appeal to the Governor-in-Council it does not matter a brass farthing whether there is a "substantial commercial majority" on the Tribunal or whether the unofficials on the Executive Council are in a minority of 2 to 7 or 1 to 7—the result will be precisely the same and could more easily be reached by putting the whole community, like the Civil Service, in the hands of H.E. the Governor. It is surprising that this aspect of the matter has not been seen by the unofficials. It is possible, of course, that they have raised the point at private conferences with the Governor, but, if so, they ought, in justice to themselves, to bring it up, also, in open Council to show the public that they have their eyes open. If for some obscure reason there must be a means of appeal why not create a body *ad hoc* with a "substantial commercial majority" and restrict the right of appeal to special cases.—Yours faithfully, DEMOCRAT.

Hongkong, June 8th.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The provision on the Conscription Bill for holding the sittings of the Tribunal and Executive Council in public, except when otherwise decided, seems to be to be open to grave objection in a small place like this. A man does not want his business made known to everybody.—Yours, etc.,

PROBABLE CONSCRIPT.

(The provision to which our correspondent objects is taken from the Home Act, which applies to places quite as small as Hongkong. Publicity is a great safeguard against differential treatment. The newspapers may be trusted to exercise discretion, and not to fill their columns with uninteresting personal details when no question of principle is involved.—ED., H.D.P.)

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Kindly allow me a space in your valuable paper. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and I must say that the decision arrived at regarding separation allowances for wives and children of men conscripted forms interesting reading. The allowance granted does fairly make one's mouth water when one has struggled on in this Colony for years on a salary much below \$200. This should surely give the heads of firms food for thought and lead to a revision of the scale of wages for locally engaged men of pure British descent. It is not uncommon when a man presents himself for employment to be offered the princely sum of \$125. That a man—and in some cases a family—cannot possibly live on this sum is borne evidence to by the fact of the present decision, and the prospect of leaving his wife £200, never mind £2,000, is beyond his wildest dreams. He draws his salary and is despised by all above him (this man of pure British descent.) He lives in a Chinese flat with maybe a wife of pure British descent and is looked upon with contempt by those around him; but now he is going to pull out with the other fellow under present arrangements thanks to the powers that be.—Thanking you, yours respectfully, A POOR MAN.

A CONSCRIPTION QUERY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Would any kind member of the legal fraternity kindly inform me (free of charge) whether the Legislative Council, as a non-representative body, are exceeding their rights in attempting to impose a Conscription Bill, which necessarily infringes the liberty of the subject? In other words, is this not a heaven-sent opportunity to press for franchise reform in Hongkong?—Yours, etc., OPPORTUNIST.

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER WEDDING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—A suggestion was made some time ago that, on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Wedding on July 8th, the women of the Empire should present to Her Majesty Queen Mary a "Shower of Gifts" towards the various forms of war work in which Her Majesty is interested.

In view of the impossibility of sending home gifts in kind, it has occurred to the undersigned that the women of Hongkong might, alternatively, out of their personal allowances and funds, make a collection, with a view to placing at the Queen's disposal, a sum of money to be used at Her Majesty's discretion.

This would be in the nature of a tribute from women to a woman—above all to one whom we all love and honour and whose manifold activities it is only fitting that we should endeavour to assist as much as in us lies.

Will those women who are desirous of contributing kindly send their gifts to Lady May, who wishes to add that every sum, however small, will be welcome? She would like to see every woman in the Colony a contributor, irrespective of nationality.

As the time is short, it is proposed to close the list on June 20th. The amount received daily will be notified in the Press, with the names of donors (to each of whom an acknowledgment will be sent), but without their individual subscription.—Yours truly,

HELENA A. V. MAY.
KATHLEEN REES DAVIES.
E. MARY GURNER.
EDITH THURSBY PELHAM.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

TENNIS LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

"C.R.C." "A" v. U.S.R.C. "A."

Played on the C.R.C. courts on Saturday and won by the home team by 64 to 35 games. Scores:—

Ng Sze Kwong and M. P. Lo beat Milner Jones and Gray, 7-4; beat Bouet and King, 7-4; beat Crisp and Murray, 6-5.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo beat Milner Jones and Gray, 8-3; beat Bouet and King, 8-3; lost to Crisp and Murray, 3-8.

Wong Po Kio and Yew Man Tsun beat Milner Jones and Gray, 9-2; beat Bouet and King, 10-1; beat Crisp and Murray, 6-5.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

C.R.C. v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

This match was played at Causeway Bay and was won by 60 games to 39. Scores:—

C. F. Lee and Wei Li Son beat Choa and Wei, 8-3; lost to Lo and Rumjahn, 6-8; beat Lo and Nagan, 10-1.

C. Choa and T. T. Ng beat Choa and Wei, 8-3; beat Lo and Rumjahn, 6-5; beat Lo and Nagan, 9-2.

Choa Po Min and H. M. Lau beat Choa and Wei, 7-4; lost to Lo and Rumjahn, 2-9; lost to Lo and Nagan, 6-8.

CIVIL SERVICE v. UNIVERSITY II.

This match was won by the Civil Service by 59 games to 40. Scores:—

Wood and Hamilton beat Hung and Tan, 6-5; beat Ang and Samy, 8-3; lost to Wright and Shann, 5-6.

Bradbury and Clarke beat Ang and Samy, 7-4; beat Wright and Shann, 8-3; beat Hung and Tan, 9-2.

Smalley and Woodman lost to Wright and Shann, 4-7; lost to Hung and Tan, 4-7; beat Ang and Samy, 8-3.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

SALE OF CROWN LAND IN NEW TERRITORY.

A Chinese was charged with aiding and abetting another Chinese to impersonate a third man in connection with the sale of Crown Land in the New Territory.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, of the Land Office, prosecuted.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case for a week.

TRESPASSING IN SERVANTS' QUARTERS.

A Chinese was charged with trespassing.

Lieut. Millington stated that he found defendant sleeping in the servants' quarters at the R. A. Mess without permission. He recognised defendant as a person whom he had warned off the premises on a previous occasion.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$3.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A Chinese gardener, in the service of Mr. Moulder, of the Canton Bank, was charged with ill-treating a dog.

Inspector Macdonald said defendant was in charge of two dogs, one of which had been severely bitten by some other animals, while the second was blind. Defendant was seen dragging the blind dog by a rope, thereby causing it great suffering.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant \$5.

BANK RETURNS FOR MAY.

The following are the returns of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended May 31st, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

	Average Amount.	Specie Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 7,770,454	\$ 5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	21,475,064	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,192,511	550,000
Total	\$30,438,029	\$22,550,000

*Sterling Securities deposited with Crown Agents valued at £150,000.

†Securities with the Crown Agents, £110,000.

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.

The Hon. Mr. C. Severn paid a visit to the Ellis Kadoorie School on Friday at 12.30 p.m. He gave away two prizes for Art and then listened to dialogues recited by the boys of the various classes.

The first one, "Athlete and Friend," shows that brains are not everything. The second, entitled "The Thief," illustrated the proceedings of the law courts.

The thief, when seized with a violent fit of sneezing, observes a handkerchief hanging out of a gentleman's pocket in front. He makes use of it, it is seen by the police and arrested. "Manners make the man" was the next piece. It contrasted the bad clerk and the good clerk.

Then followed a piece suggested by the visit of the Emperor Sung to Kowloon over 600 years ago. An inscription on a boulder near Kowloon City records this event. The Emperor Sung sends for his seer and his crystal. They read the future of Hongkong. They see how its name is changed from "Petticoat Island" to the "Island of Fragrant Streams." They see mansions rising tier upon tier, and in the crystal, too, they see a big hall being built. Later on in this big hall they see E.K.S. boys reciting a dialogue about the Emperor Sung himself.

Class VII. introduced many of the street cries heard in Hongkong. Lastly there was a dialogue performed by two small boys who illustrated the motions of swimming.

The Hon. Mr. Severn congratulated the boys on their dramatic talent. He said they had made a distinct advance in this branch of their work and specially mentioned Ching Chung-ni of Class 5A for his good acting and enunciation.

STRONG ACTION IN CANADA.

Canada is taking drastic action speedily of all single men between the ages of 20 and 23, inclusive. The review of exemption applications in regard to men of all ages up to 24 is also being expedited. Treaties are also being negotiated with a view to compelling the compulsory service of all aliens resident in Canada.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

REPORT OF THE HONGKONG BRANCH FOR MAY.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Lammer):—

Three cases were packed on May 2nd and May 6th, and sent to Bombay Red Cross Depot, containing:—3 doz. covers, 28 pairs of slippers, 45 shrouds, 10 mosquito nets, 188 bedjackets, 23 dressing gowns, 112 vests, 78 shirts, 29 night shirts, 11 reversible bedjackets, 4 pairs of bed boots, 7 eye bandages, 7 head bandages, 12 milk covers, 23 doz. handkerchiefs, 10 surgical shirts, 30 mops, 55 pairs of pyjamas, 1 fly catcher, canvas and wool, playing cards, 13 bed-jackets, 38 vests, and 50 pairs grass slippers (from Capt. Hodgins).

One case was packed on May 18th for Bombay, containing:—4 doz. mops, 2 doz. handkerchiefs, 9 milk-covers, 3 pairs of bed boots, 3 pairs of slippers, 8 reversible bedjackets, 10 surgical coats, 19 shrouds, 6 mosquito nets, 11 night shirts, 62 pairs of pyjamas, 4 bed jackets, and 13 small pillows.

Twenty shirts and 2 vests were given to local troops.

One box of worn garments was also sent to Bombay, containing:—2 suits, 19 jackets, 17 pairs white trousers, 2 pairs of pyjamas, 15 shirts, 13 pairs of socks, 3 vests, 1 jersey, 1 tablecloth, and 1 muffler and sundry small articles.

One case was packed on 22nd May, and sent to Bombay containing:—7 dressing gowns, 18 shrouds, 4 reversible bedjackets, 28 milk covers, 8 pairs slippers, 2 prs. bed boots, 4 eye bandages, 2 scrubbers, 78 vests, 27 shirts, 5 night shirts, 7 bed jackets, 30 pyjamas, 270 pairs of socks, 18 mufflers, 28 pairs of knee caps, 12 helmets, 23 bed socks, and 5 pairs of gloves.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY" (under Mrs. Green):—

To Mrs. Eden, Jackanapes Work Society, 94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead:—2 pillows, 2 quilts, 16 pairs stretcher boots, 20 mufflers, 12 sleeveless sweaters, 54 suits pyjamas, 26 flannel vests, 333 roller bandages, 4 bags swabs, 25 pairs socks, 2 tins ginger, 3 floor cloths, and 1 parcel for a little girl.

To the Hon. Secretary, Q.M.N.G., 2, Cavendish Square, London W.:—5 quilts, 6 pillows, 48 sleeveless sweaters, 5 pairs stretcher boots, 50 ear and eye bandages, 50 suits pyjamas, 24 pairs socks, and 20 white woollen caps.

To the Commandant, "The Chestnuts," Shalford Red Cross Hospital, Cambridge-shire:—44 suits pyjamas, 50 pairs slippers, 10 white woollen caps, 11 mufflers, 60 ear and eye bandages, and 192 roller bandages.

To Mrs. A. E. Barton, Hon. Secretary, Red Cross Fund, Rawalpindi:—42 sleeveless sweaters, 14 mufflers, 786 roller bandages, 120 ear and eye bandages, 201 suits pyjamas, 10 mops, 9 face cloths, 3 bags swabs, 20 meat covers, 50 pairs socks, 75 milk covers, 38 flannel vests, 50 pairs slippers, 8 pair stretcher boots, and 1 lot magazines.

To a local resident leaving for the Front:—2 pairs socks, 1 pair mittens, 2 flannel vests, and 1 sleeveless sweater.

UNION CHURCH (under Mrs. Macdonachie):—68 rolled bandages, 24 many-tail bandages, 29 eye bandages, 29 suits pyjamas, 13 vests, 16 pairs bed socks, 54 prs. socks, 5 prs. slippers, 30 hold-all bags, 75 milk covers, 21 hospital squares, 9 mosquito nets, 45 shirts, 12 mops, 18 helmets, 10 surgical caps, 28 packs of cards, 48 handkerchiefs, and 24 scrubbers.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE (under Mrs. Loureiro):—29 pairs socks, 14 pairs bed socks, 15 mufflers, 1 pair gloves, 1 helmet, 23 knitted scrubbers, 13 hospital squares, 24 handkerchiefs, 42 doz. gauze swabs, 1548 rolled bandages, and 2 doz. socks playing cards.

WESLEYAN LAURENCE WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Robinson):—708 rolled bandages, 64 shirts, 29 mufflers, 48 pairs socks, 135 handkerchiefs, 200 swabs, and 10 vests.

U.S.R.S. WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Keigwin):—1,056 roller bandages, 27 eye bandages, 550 swabs, 43 shell swabs, 12 pairs socks, 2 pairs operation stockings, 9 wool caps, 4 mufflers, 8 halucava helmets, and 23 scrubbers.

HEAR, CHRS. WORKING PARTY (under Mrs. Sutherland):—538 roller bandages, 126 many-tail bandages, 204 shell swabs, 264 gauze swabs, and 788 sponge swabs.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE (under Mrs. Jordan):—1,056 rolled bandages, 200 swabs, 9 scrubbers, 13 anti-vermin shirts, 5 pairs socks, 8 surgical stockings, and 9 head bandages.

KAISER'S GRATITUDE FOR POISON GAS AND BOMBS.

The Kaiser has telegraphed the following message to the President of the German Chemical Society:—

"I reflect to-day with pride upon the surprising developments in chemical science and chemical industry during the past fifty years, full of gratitude towards the great founders of your society; Herr A. W. Hermann, whose thorough labours have contributed so enormously to the protection of the Reichland in the present struggle of nations."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE RENOWNED "MAXHED"

OILED SILK RAINCOATS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THE VERY LIGHTEST RAINCOAT MADE AND ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.

ALL SIZES AND COLOURS.

\$25.00 each.

THE "MAXHED" SHIP'S BRIDGE BLACK OILSKIN

FOR ROUGH WEAR.

SINGLE, DOUBLE SHOULDERS \$10.50

DOUBLE THROUGHOUT \$12.50

AGENTS FOR

BURBERRY'S AND ZAMBRENE'S. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GOING TO BUILD?

COVER IT WITH

Certain-teed Roofing

A "built-up" roof is the best for any building—office, hotel, godown, residence, garage, factory, outhouse. Such a roof made of Certain-teed is durable and gives the maximum of service. Certain-teed is backed with a definite Guarantee.

We have an expert crew of men to do the work under foreign supervision. For specifications, estimates, prices, etc., write or call.



Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Hotel Mansions,
HONGKONG.



Mission Building,
CANTON.

1135

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NEW

GOLF BROGUES

and

SPORT SHOES

FOR

LADIES.

THE "KELTIC" BRAND.

TAN. DARK BROWN. BLACK.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.

Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS,
FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.

New Supply of

SEEDS.

(1918)

WAT KEE

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 115, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 1983.

1237

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, JUNE to DECEMBER,

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorised Mr. FRANK MALCOLM LANE CRAWFORD to Sign our Firm per Procuration. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

MR. JOSEPH TOUBET will be in Charge of the above Company's business at this port from To-day until further Notice. P. THOMAS, Agent. Hongkong, 9th June, 1918. [2119]

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED FLAT in Tregunter Mansions, May Road, from 1st July. Apply to— J. ARNOLD, HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. [2121]

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

TOMBOLA COMPETITION.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS, 1918.

THE date up to which Prizes won by TOMBOLA Tickets can be obtained has been extended to Noon 12th June, 1918. Prizes unclaimed after this date will be sold and the proceeds given to the Funds for which the TOMBOLA was organized.

P. H. HOLYOAK, President. [2118]

IIDA SHOTEN

Established 1892.

4-chome, Karamonomachi, Higashiku, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Cable Address: "Iidashoten, Osaka."

ALL KINDS OF RUBBER GOODS.

Our Specialities are:— Rubber Sheets of all kinds and sizes; Rubber Hoses and Pipes of all sizes and styles; Rubber Erasers; Rubber Toys; Rubber Balls; Rubber Belting for Machines; Tyres for Motor Cars, Cycles and Carriages; Divers Clothing; Rubber Shoes; Rubber Boots; Ebonite, etc., etc. Correspondence Invited. [2112]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not more than \$50. [2123]

WANTED.

UNENGAGED Seeks Situation. Adapted as Bookkeeper, Correspondent, Fire, Shipping and Imports, Good Outdoor Canvasser. Speaks five Chinese dialects. Good typist. Good reference. "INMATE." 15, Peking Road, Top Floor, Kowloon. [2117]

FOR SALE.

PEARL THREAD NECKLACE. Apply, from 12 to 3 P.M., and 5 to 9 P.M., Room 66, KING EDWARD HOTEL. [2107]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE!

COTTAGE CHEESE!

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM!

Can always be had. We supply Junket Tablet on application. [2122]

INTIMATIONS

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from MONDAY, June 10th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS will be made in the Time-table. Time-tables will be available on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, and may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, Kowloon-Canton Railway, British Section.

By Order,

WEN TEH CHANG, Managing Director, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese Section. Kowloon, 6th June, 1918. [2110]

WANTED.

AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., Wanchai.

Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to— THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings. [2093]

G. B. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Feet, and Inches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
Lot No. 1387, Village of Kowloon, Island of New Territories.	40' 6" 40' 6" 115' 115'	4.770 08 13.		[2089]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

NO. 4, MORRISON HILL, from 1st July. Apply to— THE TREASURY. [2106]

TO LET.

HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to— ARBATON V. APCAR & CO., Des Vaux Road Central. [2109]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings. Apply— SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED. [2087]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamien, Canton. No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2128]

TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE, No. 33, THE PEAK. 4-ROOMED FLAT, No. 56, THE PEAK. Apply to— LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor Alexandra Buildings. [2088]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. A Shop in NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [2000]

FOR SALE.

"GALEND" 108, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS. Apply— C. H. GALE, F.W.D. [2126]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and

Palatable Drink.

Particularly suited for Tennis

Shooting and Bathing

Parties.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 433.

DEATH.

GLAZIER—At Beeley Farm, Ingelton, on March 30th, very suddenly, RICHARD GLAZIER, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A., of Glazier House, Urnston, aged 68 years. Head Master of the Manchester Municipal School of Art. Father of Mrs. J. Frost, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 10TH JUNE, 1918.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY.

Three years ago the great need of the nation was for munitions, and a revolution in British workshop practice promptly followed. A few weeks ago the members of one of the most practical technical societies, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, met together in order to hear a lady (Miss Monkhouse) read a paper on the "Employment of Women in Munition Factories," and many well-known employers of labour entered with zest into the subsequent discussion. It is noticeable that they expressed varied opinions about the ability and efficiency of women workers. Mr. WICKSTEED, one of the old school, who probably has built up his business by his own personality, admired the spirit which had animated the women in this matter of munition-making, but said he "was not blind to their shortcomings." It is clear, from the verbatim report of his remarks, that he regards with derision the idea of women seriously competing with men in the skilled trades after the war. He acknowledged that they quickly learn repetition work, that they make admirable machine-attendants, but, he added, "engineering was, and always would be, a man's job." That, of course, is dogmatism and not argument. When he went on to say that women were not so truthful, not so honest, and not so trustworthy as men he provoked a challenge from the more gallant male members of his audience. It may be taken for granted that this employer has no political ambitions, or

he would never have provoked so deliberately the hostility of the women-voters. But, disagree as much as we may with his final conclusions, the evidence concerning the reliability of women-workers in factories is of great interest. It would seem that the men "stick it" better than the women. Thus, of a hundred of each sex entering Mr. WICKSTEED's works in a year, about ten men, on an average, left before the year was up, as compared with fifty girls. The experience in regard to time-keeping was very similar, women losing six times as many days as men. That, of course, may be due to the fact that, on the average, they are physically "the weaker sex," and that war-enthusiasm stimulated many to volunteer for work for which they were unsuitable. Men usually enter workshops as apprentices and become adapted to their factory surroundings at an age when their nature is malleable. It is, obviously, unfair to compare the experience with women—which is only a matter of the last two or three years, and, even then, under most abnormal conditions—with that obtained with men who have been accustomed all their lives to the long hours of the workshops. A prominent American "captain of industry" has stated that, during the changes in the United States due to the war conditions, they have lost, on the average, within the first year fifty per cent. of the new men in the workshops. The labour was probably recruited mostly from the Latin races, who, as a rule, do not take kindly to workshop life.

There is no doubt that the attitude of the employer towards the women-workers must have a very great influence. It is not altogether surprising that the old school should look upon this innovation with suspicion. Those who favour it are the new type—the sons who have competed with women at the Universities and on the playing fields. It is especially noticeable that the women with the higher education have quickly proved themselves to be most valuable. There seem to be, roughly, four divisions of women labour. The rough, heavy work, such as crane-driving and attending heavy machine tools, requires physically strong women of what may be called "the factory type," and this type was employed in workshops before the war. For accurate work, ladies' maids and girls accustomed to do fine work, such as lace-making, have proved very useful. So far as educated women are concerned, there are the mentally educated and the manually educated. In the first class is the girl with the University training who usually possesses a knowledge of mathematics. In the second class are the artists and sculptors, whose hand and eye had been trained to work in perfect unison. These women have shown themselves to be much more easily trained in workshop practice than the University graduate.

It is difficult to foresee what the ultimate effect of the war will be upon our national life, or upon individual trades. Employers are divided in opinion, and the attitude of male labour has to be considered. On the other hand, legislation will, in future, be very largely influenced by the woman's vote, and if the women want to work in the workshops after the war it will be almost impossible to keep them out by Act of Parliament. It is evident that many employers will offer them work. Nor must it be forgotten that in pre-war days a large number of women were engaged in manufacturing work. It seems essential that women should work shorter hours than men, but that can easily be arranged by increasing the number of shifts. A woman's work is not ended when she leaves the workshop. Her chief function in the world is to create and to develop a happy, healthy family life. It is at once the privilege and the grave responsibility of woman to care for the physical and spiritual welfare of the race. It would be suicidal for the State to regard women only as wealth producers. It is significant that while Miss Monkhouse was reading her paper before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers the leading reviewers were studying Mr. BENJAMIN KIDD's remarkable new book "The Science of Power." Mr. KIDD has no doubt about the future. "The mind of woman," he says, "has in reality outstripped that of man by an entire epoch of evolution in the development of those characteristic qualities upon which power now rests in the social integration." And, again, "Where are we to look in the new order for the psychic centre of

civilisation? It is woman. . . . The race is always more to her than the individual. The emotion of the ideal in its relation to power has always had its chief and deepest expressions in the mind of woman." It was, we believe, SCHOPENHAUER who first pointed out that to woman the race is more than the individual. Civilisation and the state must remember that basic fact; it accounts for the clarity of vision with which most women have beheld the essential causes of the war, and for their wonderful sacrifice of self in this righteous cause.

All the world loves a War Bond ticket buyer.

The name of the China Cinema Co., Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

Kobe celebrated Empire Day by having an auction sale of British National War Bonds which realized upward of £20,000.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 25th May amounted to 61,441 tons and the sales to 44,001 tons.

Messrs. Grosse & Co., Ltd., will be struck off the Register at the expiration of three months, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

The Special Constables at Shanghai are being instructed in jiu-jitsu, revolver firing and drill, before being passed for active patrol duty.

It is expected that the Chinese Tank week at Shanghai will result in the investment of £100,000 in British National War Bonds. Up to June 1st the total was £20,150.

The Superintendent of Imports and Exports has been appointed the Priority Authority in place of the Director of Public Works, with effect from the 8th June, 1918.

H.E. the Governor has accepted with regret the resignation of Captain A. F. Churchill of his commission in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 28th February, 1918.

At the Sanitary Board meeting, tomorrow afternoon, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will move:—"That the Board consider in Committee the desirability of including measles amongst notifiable diseases."

Mr. Frank Birley Johnson, Assistant Land Officer, has been appointed to act as Land Officer during the absence on leave of Mr. Philip Jacks, or until further notice, with effect from the 11th June, 1918.

H.M. the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal for bravery in the field to No. 1024, A/Naik Lakh Singh and No. 1422, A/Naik Ghulam Hussain, of the H.K.S.B., R.G.A.

In connection with the celebrations of the feast of the Sacred Heart at the R. C. Cathedral last Friday, an impressive ceremony took place at the office of the *Religio e Patria*, Caine Road, when the Sacred Image was enthroned by the Editorial Staff. Bishop Pozzoni presided. Among those present were a number of ladies, the Rev. Fr. Noval, O.P., the Rev. Fathers Banchi, Caracac and Sebastian da Silva, S.J.

According to a return issued on Saturday, the water in storage in the Colony on June 1st was 443.01 millions of gallons, as compared with 267.05 millions of gallons on the corresponding date last year. The detailed return shows that in Tytan Tuk there were 411.60 millions of gallons as compared with 78.26 millions of gallons on the same date last year; while the Tytan reservoir contained only 4.75 millions of gallons as compared with 141.57 millions of gallons on the same date last year.

Mr. H. G. Simms, of Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, had the unusual experience of having his house broken into one night and recovering practically all the booty next day. The burglar made off with some thirty silver bowls, vases and other ornaments. These were found, later, by a Chinese who lives at the back of Mr. Simms' house, while working in his garden. Presumably the thief must have only completed his work as it was getting light, and was afraid to risk walking through the Settlement with so much unvalued and stolen property, so buried it where he hoped to recover it when night returned.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Friday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 4 (4 deaths); diphtheria 1 (1 death); and enteric fever 2 (2 deaths). All the sufferers were Chinese.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is expected to arrive in Tokio toward the end of this month, when, on behalf of the King, he will present to the Emperor of Japan the Field-Marshal's baton, the emblem of the highest rank in the British Army recently conferred on the Emperor by the King.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will take place to-day at 2.30 p.m., when the Committee stage of the Conscription Bill will be concluded.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

FINANCIAL RESULTS UP TO DATE.

The celebrations in connection with the last St. George's Day resulted in a net collection of \$82,492.38, as against \$33,000 raised on St. George's Day, 1917. A statement is attached giving full particulars as to how this amount is made up.

The Committee of the Society take this opportunity of thanking all those who so kindly assisted in making the celebrations the success they undoubtedly were.

After the "War Bond" Drawing has been drawn and it is known exactly what further funds there are to deal with, a full statement of the allotments to War Charities will be made in the Press. The total amount is likely to be over £25,000. Hon. Treasurer in account with St. George's Society of Hongkong.

STREET COLLECTION.

To donations \$ 7,176.98
To street collection 14,042.21
To sale of Rasmacker's cartoons. 1,550.00
To collected at punch and judy show 308.00
To proceeds of auction at Club 985.00
To Bank interest 118.96

Dr. \$24,231.15

By printing \$169.00
By advertising 7.50
By cheque book 1.25
By part cost of badges, etc. 121.77

By balance \$ 299.52
23,931.63

Dr. \$24,231.15

TO AUCTION OF SPILLS
To auction of spills \$ 2,330.01
To sale of spills 24,138.00
To bank interest 119.30

Dr. \$26,587.70

By coolie hire \$ 6.50
By cost of baskets 42.70
By hire of St. Andrew's Hall 25.30
By payment to soldiers on duty at Tombola shop. 60.00
By payment to Police on duty at Tombola shop. 208.40
By printing and advertising 440.05
By cheque book 1.25

By balance \$ 765.10
25,822.60

Dr. \$26,587.70

THEATRE.

Cr.

To auction of seats \$ 8,280.00
To house 23rd April, 1918 1,945.00
To house 25th April, 1918 468.00
To house 27th April, 1918 889.00
To proceeds of advertisements in programmes 1,310.00
To sale of chocolates and programmes 895.75
To auction of stage furniture 1,315.00
To bank interest 64.02

Dr. \$15,164.77

By cost of scenery \$373.13
By cost of stage furniture 435.30
By cost of costumes 204.50
By carpenters and coolie hire, etc. 220.74
By hire of City Hall 424.85
By hand 60.00
By printing and advertising 536.33
By cost of chocolates 120.50
By cheque book 1.25

By balance \$ 2,400.62
12,764.15

Dr. \$15,164.77

NET RESULT.

Street collection \$23,931.63
Tombola 25,802.00
Theatre 12,764.15

Examined and found correct, P. S. CASSIDY.

J. H. RAMSAY (Hon. Treasurer).

Hongkong, 5th June, 1918.

N. C. FLOOD CHRISTIAN RELIEF FUND.

The Hon. Treasurers have remitted a further sum of \$5,257, making a total remittance of \$10,537, to the Peking Administration. In addition to the sums already received the following are now acknowledged:—Ruby Mow Fung, \$10; Poon Lai Fung, \$5; St. John's Cathedral (sundry collection), \$255.83.

THE WAR.

ALLIES NOW ATTACKING.

IMPORTANT LOCAL SUCCESSES GAINED.

THE NEXT GERMAN BLOW.

TO BE DELIVERED POSSIBLY IN LORRAINE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID.

LONDON, June 8th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured a few prisoners last night as a result of a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hulloch.

Our patrols inflicted casualties in the Strazeele sector.

Hostile artillery was active northward of Albert and south-eastward of Arras.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

We brought down 14 and drove down eight and by anti-aircraft gunfire forced down another. One British machine was lost.

We dropped 23 tons of bombs during the day on Thursday and 11 tons at night. The targets included Valenciennes, Le Catend, Busigny and St. Quentin.

FRENCH IMPROVE THEIR LINE.

LONDON, June 7th.

9.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—The French improved their line in the neighbourhood of Loere by a successful local attack, taking a few prisoners.

We raided a post in the Strazeele sector, in daylight, taking nine prisoners.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 7th.

9.55 p.m.

A wireless German official message states:—We took 52 prisoners from the French during our advance westward.

We captured lines astride the Ancre and south-eastward of Sancy, taking 200 prisoners.

ENEMY POST RAIDED.

LONDON, June 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We raided a post last night north-eastward of Bethune, inflicting casualties and capturing a machine-gun without losses.

FRENCH FRONT.

DELAYED REPORTS FROM FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, June 7th.

6.50 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing on June 1st states:—On the western front of his salient the enemy continues his pressure over the great plateau west of the Crise valley and southward towards Neuilly-Saint-Front which was about six miles from the nearest sector of the enemy line at mid-day yesterday.

On the Marne the enemy holds the river bank for a distance of three miles east of Chartreves, and German transport waggons can be seen on the roads from the heights on the southern bank.

ENEMY POURING IN FRESH TROOPS.

LONDON, June 1st.

7.10 p.m.

It is probable the enemy does not desire to progress southward beyond the Marne. As soon as his flank is firmly protected by the river his whole effort will doubtless be diverted in the direction of Fes.

The enemy continues to pour in fresh troops into the struggle. The Germans already have had engaged nearly 50 divisions. Forty Divisions were ordered to participate in the offensive as originally planned on the Aisne, and another five were engaged in an extension of the enemy's front north-west of Soissons. Among these troops are some of the best and most carefully trained "storm" divisions of the German Army.

Of the 23 divisions composing Von Hutier's Army of assault on March 21st 15 have been identified among the troops carrying out the attack on the Aisne. These divisions, which were withdrawn from the Picardy battlefield at the end of March, were brought up to strength and given a few weeks' strenuous training for the new offensive. There are several guard divisions in this army of "shock" troops, who are too valuable to be exposed to a bombardment for long periods in the front line, being quickly withdrawn as soon as their special task is accomplished.

ENEMY ATTACKS SHATTERED.

PARIS, June 8th.

A communiqué states:—There was rather great artillery activity on the front south of the Aisne, notably in the region of Faverolles.

We improved our positions south-east of Ambleny during the night.

We continued pressure south of the Oureq, and made new progress.

We carried out our lines as far as the western outskirts of Dammaré to east of Chezy and over a kilometre north of Veuilly-La Poterie. We captured 50 prisoners.

Further south the enemy twice violently attacked our positions on the Boursches-Le Thiolet front. The attacks were shattered with heavy losses.

The night was relatively calm elsewhere.

ALLIES NOW ATTACKING.

LONDON, June 8th.

8.15 a.m.

Now that the force of the German offensive is spent the Allies are taking their turn in attacking. They gained successes in local operations yesterday all along the line, recapturing a village which will be useful for positions in opposing the enemy's narrow wedge.

The most important gain was the recaptured broad Hill 204, west of Chateau Thierry, dominating the town and river. Its height is 450 feet. This interposes an obstacle to advance in the direction of La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre, which is believed to be one of the initial goals of the German attack, and which will hamper the enemy strategy aiming to secure a strong position on the Marne to cover the subsequent advance to Paris.

The Germans still hold the heights north of the Marne from Chateau Thierry to Dormans, but they have apparently lost an important spur running along the river towards Paris, from Hill 204 to Charly Sur Marne.

The Americans conspicuously participated in Hill 204 success, while the British distinguished themselves in capturing Bligny. Between the Marne and Rheims a great extent of the front still leaves room for manoeuvres and fresh surprises, and the fact that the Germans are not fortifying themselves between the Aisne and the Marne indicates that they shortly contemplate a fresh rush. With the Allies barring the roads to Amiens, Calais and Paris it is thought not impossible that General Ludendorff will deliver a stroke where he believes he will find the Allies least prepared, such as in Lorraine.

FRANCO-AMERICANS EXTEND GAINS.

PARIS, June 8th.

A communiqué states:—Between the Oureq and the Marne, we have successfully continued our local operations.

Franco-American troops extended their gains north of Vaulx to Chezy. They captured Veuilly-La Poterie and Boursches, appreciably improving their positions on the front between Torcy and Boursches. Between the Marne and Rheims the action against Bligny was continued, resulting in the capture of the entire village. Two hundred prisoners were captured during the day.

Thirteen German aeroplanes were brought down. Twenty-seven tons of bombs were dropped in the region of Roye St. Quentin, and Soissons, with good results.

FRENCH INCREASE PROGRESS.

PARIS, June 7th.

A communiqué states:—North of Mont Didier and west of Noyon we made several successful coups-de-main and took prisoners. North of the Aisne by a night attack we captured the village of Lepout, west of Fontenoy. South of the Aisne we improved our positions south-east of Ambiz. Between the Oureq and the Marne we continued a local operation.

In the region of Veuilly la Poterie we increased our progress and captured the village of Vinly, north of Clignion, and also the woods east of the station of Veuilly la Poterie. We also gained possession of the outskirts north of this village.

Farther south American troops gained ground on the front of Torcy, Belleau and Boursches.

West of Chateau Thierry a spirited attack gave us Hill 204.

Between the Marne and Rheims British troops regained a footing in the village of Bligny and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. We captured 100 prisoners in these actions.

AMERICANS ADVANCE LINE.

LONDON, June 7th.

An American official message states:—In an attack north-westward of Chateau Thierry on the morning of June 6th, we, in conjunction with the French, advanced our line southward of Torcy about a mile, capturing prisoners and inflicting heavy losses in killed and wounded.

ENEMY TAKES A REST.

The battle news yesterday makes it clear that the second phase of the grand German offensive has ended. The great attacks on the Noyon and Rheims line, which began on May 27th, have been replaced by local fighting in isolated sectors, in which the Germans have been far from gaining fresh ground. They have lost some, and for at least two days their general advance has been brought to a standstill.

The French indeed appear to have taken the initiative and have continued to press back the enemy groups.

French experts declare that the arrival of the French reserves is responsible for the present equilibrium, which, however, they do not expect will remain permanent. Their views differ widely on the question of when and where the Germans will make their fresh efforts, but they agree in the confidence that the scope for surprise tactics on the part of the enemy is being more and more restricted. It is pointed out that the liveliness recently on other parts of the front must not be regarded as indicating that a blow is imminent there. It is more likely that the enemy, having failed to break through as he hoped, is now taking a breather to collect his forces.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHIPS SUNK OFF AMERICAN COAST.

LONDON, June 5th.

An American official report states:—German submarines have sunk several ships off the American coast.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

WASHINGTON, June 1st.

Admiral Sims reports that the transport *President Lincoln*, 18,000 tons, while homeward bound, was torpedoed and sunk.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS ENTER ENEMY TRENCHES.

LONDON, June 7th.

An Italian official message states:—We entered the trenches fronting Mont Di Valbella. We captured fifty prisoners and captured six machine-guns.

The French by a surprise attack captured 21 prisoners on the Sisemol front. We set fire to shelters and blew up a large ammunition dump in the Tonale region.

Aeroplanes dropped five tons of bombs on military objectives.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Press Bureau announces:—It is expected that meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and conference will begin within the next few days.

The majority of the representatives have already arrived.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 6th.

The following was the result of The Oaks:—

Mydear, ten to one 1
Ferry, hundred to six 2
Silver-Bullet 3

There was a dead-heat between second and third. Fifteen ran. Stonyford won by a length from Mydear but was disqualified for bumping.

SPANISH TAX ON COTTON.

MADRID, June 1st.

Premier Maura has submitted to the King a decree placing a tax of 50 pesetas per hundred kilograms of raw American cotton, 60 pesetas on Egyptian cotton, 37 pesetas on Indian cotton.

The tax upon manufactured cotton will be 20 per cent. higher than that on Egyptian cotton.

Part of the proceeds of the new taxation will be assignable to the payment of wages in the cotton trade during times of unemployment.

(Continued on Page 6.)

CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY.

LORD HALDANE ON THE CRISIS.

Viscount Haldane, in an address at Coventry, on "The Future of Democracy," said democracy was threatened, and we had the simple question before us—Will you take lying down the aggression of Prussian militarism, and will you consent to accept humbly such fragments of life and freedom as Prussian militarism chooses to leave you from the hands of the Prussian military power, or will you rather say, "We will fight to the last point of resistance and support our splendid Army to the last point of resistance." He was one of those who knew something of Germany; he had admired and admired now the splendid triumph of thought and organisation which the great Germans of a hundred years ago brought before the world, but their efforts had been perverted and prostituted in the hands of the military caste who got dominion over the German people before the outbreak of the war and led them submissively into this enterprise against the liberties of mankind. We could give but one answer, and that was to fight to the last man, because we were fighting for what we hold dearer than anything else—our liberties and lives.

The moral for us was courage and resolution. Let us not look back, nor flinch. We were out for the cause of democracy, and from the championship of that cause we did not intend to turn back. (Cheers.) He believed our Army would succeed in defeating the tremendous attempt, being made against them, but if our line should be broken do not let anyone imagine that we should regard ourselves as defeated. We should go on fighting. In 1870 Gambetta came within an ace of defeating the German invasion of France, but he failed because his army was not organised. We, and our Allies, had magnificent leaders and troops, and even though the line were pierced and the Army driven asunder still they would be such a tremendous weapon against German aggression, we should fight on, and with full hope of ultimate victory. (Cheers.)

LICHNOWSKY DISCLOSES.—He had no fear that we had not got in as the grid of our forefathers. He believed we should come through this because we were sustained by the faith which was founded on the old love of freedom. He was not without hope that the day would come when the German democracy would give thanks to the British democracy for having delivered it from its chains.

"The Lichnowsky revelations," he remarked, "are very striking. If I were at liberty to speak—for I was as closely concerned as any other man in this country in some of the events to which Prince Lichnowsky refers, and with other events—could add to those revelations something more which would show that this country did its utmost to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the world, that the attempt was destroyed and thwarted by that same military spirit which later on compelled the German nation to follow it into war. In due time all these things will appear. They are appearing fast enough just now, and if we hold our own they will have their effect, and bring this war to a close. (Cheers.) For my part, I intend to back the Government in every way I can through this crisis."

He had a certain amount of sympathy with Bolshevism, which was a reaction against an abominable system of government, and he had a profound belief that Russia would recover herself. Our old aristocracy was on the way to being superseded by an autocracy of talent in which everyone would have the chance of rising to the highest position. That was the only thing that could give stability to the Constitution of the country. (Cheers.)

STIRRING UP AFRIDIS.

Sir George Roos-Keppe's annual report on the administration of the North-west Frontier Province, which has just been published, throws new light on the conduct of the people of the province and of the trans-frontier tribes during a time of considerable anxiety.

The fall of Bagdad seems to have convinced Turkey's sympathizers of the impossibility of that Power being able to influence Afghan politics to any extent, and, in the words of Sir George Roos-Keppe, "so far as political crime and unrest go the year under review may be looked upon with satisfaction."

From time to time, however, the wildest rumours were current, the most absurd of these being that the Government of India had decided to advance on Afghanistan, and that for this purpose 300,000 British troops had been landed at Bombay and a large body of Japanese soldiers, variously stated at anything from 300,000 to 3,000,000, had arrived at Calcutta.

Reports of the presence of foreigners—generally spoken of as Germans—in Afghanistan fostered an uneasy feeling among the Afghans and other tribes, and this feeling was accentuated by the formation of a five-man ex-limad of the 55th Rifles, who had deserted from his regiment in France, and who moved about Tirah registering in the name of the Sultan-recruits for a Turkish army. The arrival of two so-called Turks, who offered the Afghans the protection of the Sultan, added fuel to the smouldering fire.

But all these efforts were unsuccessful, until the notorious Haji Sahib of Fungai and his associates began to affect the Mohmands by preaching and bribes. The Haji received assistance in the shape of armed men from the colony of Hinduстан fanatics, and he set up a printing or lithographic press, from which he issued a series of Jihad leaflets. The outcome of his operations was the opening of hostilities by the Mohmands, which led to the famous blockade by means of a barbed-wire fence, made more formidable by a live wire throughout its entire length of 17½ miles from Michni to Abazai.

In spite of this blockade, the Haji Sahib and the Babra mullahs assembled a force of about 6,000 men on the hills west of Shabkadr, which, as was reported at the time, was dispersed by our troops. Aeroplanes played an important part in this fight, in conjunction with the guns, and when the fighting was retiring its dispersal was hastened by further attacks by our airmen. After being foiled here, the Haji turned his attention to the Swatis, but so far from listening to his blandishments, the more important parties in the Swat approached the Political Agent with proposals that Government should take over the valley. Brief reference is also made in the report to the operations against the Mohmands, rendered necessary by their attack on the militia fort at Sarwakai.

"Thus," writes Sir George Roos-Keppe, in conclusion, "closed a somewhat anxious year, from the beginning to the end of which His Majesty the Amir's firm adherence to the policy of neutrality announced by him at the commencement of the war proved of the greatest value."

AMERICAN MISSION.

BRITISH LABOUR IDEALS.

The Labour delegates who are members of the American Labour and Sociological Mission to Great Britain were entertained at dinner by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour party at the House of Commons on April 17th under the chairmanship of Mr. William Adamson, M.P.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., in proposing the health of the guests, said that never in the history of the world had any people given a higher expression of its patriotism than Great Britain had done during the past three and a half years.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P.: Some of them. Mr. Thomas: I am dealing with the majority of our people. There are some who have not quite recognised their responsibility; but it would be a profound mistake if our position were judged by the minority.

Mr. Thorne: What of the division last night? Mr. Thomas: Well, there is no accounting for our friends in the movement, and I merely wished to convey to our American friends something of what we are doing. Whatever declaration British Labour might make, there would be no declaration of defeat. What they were out to do was to achieve a total and complete destruction of Prussian militarism.

Associating himself with the toast, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., remarked that they welcomed the delegation because they were assured that a good deal of misapprehension existed in the ranks of American trade unionists regarding the policy of British Labour. British Labour was thought to be anxious for peace at any price, a premature patched-up peace. It was said they were so anxious for a settlement that they would accept a peace without honour. Such assertions were utterly devoid of truth. The crisis of the war involved questions which admitted of no room for compromise, such as the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, etc. Any difference between American and British Labour did not affect aims but methods. Americans were opposed to a German victory. So were they. American Labour considered that the objects in view could alone be attained by a decisive military victory. British Labour sought to reinforce military operations by a wide and discriminating use of the moral and political weapon. We desired an opportunity of stating our position to the representatives of the working classes in Germany. Such a conference or conversation, in their opinion, if held at the proper moment, would certainly assist in removing misunderstandings. It could not be said that in advocating this course they were weakening in their determination to secure a just and lasting peace. They were of opinion that they could hold such a conference and yet continue steadfast in their ideals and without slackening their efforts to obtain a people's peace.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICA'S NEW VIEWPOINT.

ANTI-ENGLISH TEXTBOOKS BEING REWRITTEN.

[BY DR. HARRY EMMERSON FOSDICK.]

[Dr. Fosdick is a Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York, and an author and preacher noted for his rigour and originality. He is visiting England for the fourth time on the invitation of the Allied War Aims Committee. His ancestors went to America from Lincolnshire.]

Owing to the courtesy of the British Foreign Office, I have had unusual opportunities for coming into immediate touch with the war-workers and the men in the training camps in all parts of Britain, and I am taking back to those I may reach in America an enthusiastic impression of the devotion and sacrifice shown by the British people. To put it into a word, it is marvellous. I think America understands now that she has been awakened to the issues at stake in the conflict, that she owes an unpayable debt to Great Britain. This sense of debt is quickened in the heart of the man who has had opportunity to see in the great factories and shops of the munitions-areas the enormous energy and industry put into this war, and the spirit in which the work is being carried on.

As a partial return, I am glad to say to the people of Britain that no more remarkable change has passed over the American spirit in my recollection than the alteration during the past year of the attitude of the American people generally towards England. The typical American youth, remember, was brought up to regard England as an oppressive monarchy, absolutely opposed to all American ideals of freedom, justice, and democracy, and to look upon the "rebel" as the slavish instrument of "tyranny." The average American boy, indeed, was led to measure the greatness of his own country by the boast:—"We have whipped England twice and can do it again!"

Only a year before our entrance into the war, it would have been impossible to praise Great Britain before a popular audience in any of our large cities without provoking interruptions and caracalls from the crowd. Ireland and the "Boat War" Unquestionably, there was a deep-seated prejudice against England, and this persisted long after the war began, in spite of the fact that our sympathies were altogether with Britain and against Germany in the conflict.

All this is changed. It has changed so much that special commissions of educators are now at work in various States rewriting our school "textbooks," removing the unfair reflections of Britain which characterised the old textbooks. Americans are now being taught that George III. was a German and that he hired Hessians to fight as because he couldn't get English soldiers to do the dirty work. It is recalled that English officers resigned their commissions rather than fight against Germany, and that their names were in America, that statesmen like Chatham and Burke opposed the personal policies of George III. and the cabal surrounding him; and that men like the Duke of Richmond even said in the House of Lords that they hoped America would rebel and drive into the sea any British army sent against them.

In a word, we are beginning to understand that the American War of Independence was not fought by the Americans against the English, but that it was a war waged by men of English blood for English ideals of liberty, quite as much as was the struggle that won the Magna Charta at Runnymede. We are beginning to understand that George Washington was not an "anti-English" hero, but one of the English-speaking race's great champions of liberty, so that Lord Morley can well speak of Washington in his recently published "Recollections" as "our George Washington."

This new and fairer interpretation of history, and this dissolving of the old prejudices in the new comradeship in arms, are among the most hopeful results of the war up to date. Let everything be done on both sides to encourage this new sense of brotherhood, for next to winning the war, the greatest gain for humanity would be the attainment of American friendship sufficiently strong to float us over any harbour-bars of misunderstanding that may ever arise hereafter.

IRISH BISHOPS' APPEAL.

Dr. Bernard, Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland, and Dr. Crozier, Archbishop of Armagh, have issued the following appeal:—

"In the present critical state of the battle for the world's freedom we feel constrained to give expression to our belief that although thousands of young Irishmen from the Church of Ireland have, with splendid enthusiasm, offered their services, and many have fallen in defence of the Empire, there are still many whom our voice may reach who might voluntarily fill the gaps left in our Irish regiments. We shall rejoice to hear of such voluntary service. We have felt ever since conscription was applied to England and Scotland that Ireland had much right to complain in that her sons were omitted from the call, which we believe would have been readily obeyed, two years ago. We trust that clergy and people will not fail to pray with special urgency that God will bless our arms and save our country in this grave hour of national danger."

Mr. J. Fry, who responded, said he had been greatly touched by what he had seen in England. Americans when they were faced by conscription felt that their participation was irresistible. They were not willing that their best young men should go to the front and others be left at home. Their only difficulty in America was not men or material, but transport.

Mr. G. L. Berry expressed the hope that the democracies of America and England would arrive at such a harmonious bond of action that it would never be broken.

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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FRONT.

AVIATORS ACTIVE.

LONDON, June 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—We dropped 20 tons of bombs on June 5th on targets, including dumps, railways and billets, also at Armentieres and Roye railway stations and Zebrugge seaplane base. Long-distance day-bombers heavily attacked the railway station and barracks at Traves, the railway station at Metzablon and railways at Karthaus. All our machines returned. We brought down seven hostile machines and drove down three during the day. Four British machines are missing. During the night bombers dropped 13 tons of bombs on St. Quentin, Busigny, Cambrai and Armentieres railway stations. All our machines returned. Long-distance bombers the same night dropped five tons of bomb, with good results, on Metzablon railway station and Thionville railway sidings. On the morning of June 6th we heavily attacked Coblenz railway station, with good results. We observed fires on a railway line. All our machines returned.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

SITUATION NOT PAST RETRIEVING.

LONDON, June 6th.

The battle has not diminished the anxiety for the strategic situation of the conflict, which is developing into a second Battle of the Marne, and of far greater intensity than the first. The newspapers frankly recognise the extraordinary nature of the German military feats, but point out that the Allies have the advantage to-day as compared with 1914. There is no question now of the war ending by a single stroke in the enemy's favour. With resources and resolution those who would protect Western Civilisation are confronting the Germans. There is abundant evidence that the moral of both armies and the public of Great Britain and France are unshaken, and it inspires confidence that the situation is in no way past retrieving.

EXTENT OF DANGER NOT DENIED.

Reuter's Correspondent at Paris states that the evening newspapers do not deny the extent of the danger, but are confident the enemy's furious efforts to shake the position of the flanks will fail. They expect there will shortly be a change in the situation when the Germans, in endeavouring to extend their battlefront, will be forced to turn aside from the central objective to engage the Allied reserves, only a portion of which have up to the present been employed. A great mass of reserves have been placed in positions which will enable them to make a violent counter-stroke.

The newspapers point out that there are mountain positions south of Rheims, and if the railway is cut it can be replaced by roads, while as regards the contingency of the advance to Paris by the easier way of the Oise Valley, the enemy would have been forebodingly checked at all points where he might attempt it.

ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS CEASELESS.

A Havas Correspondent on the French front states that the Germans are ceaselessly bringing up reinforcements. Forests of men, material and supplies are pouring along the roads and railways. But the Allies with supreme heroism are holding the flanks, fighting every foot of the ground, launching repeated counter-attacks and inflicting heavy losses. Numerous positions have frequently been taken and retaken and only finally given up when the ground was strewn with German corpses. The correspondent says that the next two days should fix the character of the battle.

ISOLATED ACTIONS CONTINUE.

Paris, June 7th.

A communiqué states:—Isolated actions continue in the day-time. At several points our troops, supported by tanks, progressed and took prisoners west of Longpoint. An attack by French and British between Ourcq and the Marne advanced the line a kilometre in the region of Veully-Laporterie, taking 270 prisoners.

The Germans between the Marne and Rheims delivered a series of local attacks. A violent attempt at Champlatt completely failed.

Farther north the Germans captured the village of Brigny and the Hill, south of the village. The British counter-attacked and recaptured the Hill.

We also recovered a little of the ground which the Germans took in the morning south-west of St. Euphrase. There has been nothing noteworthy elsewhere.

Nineteen enemy aeroplanes were felled and forced down on June 5th. Twenty-five tons of explosives were dropped during the night in an enemy zone.

IS GENERALISSIMO FUCH RIGHT?

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says the Crown Prince's advance is closely related to the previous wedge driven towards Amiens and the north, which General Foch's manoeuvre is waiting. With the revival of the offensive the artillery battle is growing stronger. "Picardy, Flanders and Artois. Who can say," asks the journal, "whether General Foch is right?"

NO SIGN OF ENEMY RELAXATION.

LONDON, May 31st.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—There is no sign of relaxation in the German pressure. The enemy on the right, in spite of the most gallant resistance, has been able to push out his line north and south of Soissons astride the Aisne in the centre. His advance parties are still progressing.

Along the whole front detachments of German infantry are steadily filtering through the woods along the valleys whenever there is a weak spot in the thinly-held French line. The roads are filled with refugees carrying household goods and pushing vehicles of all descriptions. They all wear brave faces and seem amused and interested by the sights.

The enemy has been able to maintain daily progress by constantly feeding his front with fresh troops. Over 40 German divisions have already been identified and a larger number must have been engaged.

The heaviest fighting yesterday was along the valley of the Crise and attacks and counter-attacks alternated across the valley from east to west.

The division attacking this morning dashed across the valley and recaptured Berzy-le-See and pushed as far as Mayart, on the east side of the river.

The Germans counter-attacked in great strength and re-established the line after most bitter fighting.

Further south, in the region of Hartennes, another battle is raging and the Germans are supported by numerous tanks.

Whenever there is a chance of success we do not hesitate to counter-attack against superior numbers, even though the utmost hope is to delay the enemy.

On the extreme right the Franco-British are gallantly holding the line in front of Rheims.

Yesterday the French stormed and captured a group of hills north of Rheims on the bank of the Aisne, known as the Courcy Horsemen.

The French were later driven out by a German counter-attack, but they achieved the object of gaining precious time.

One of the most memorable stories of the battle is of three French battalions which were surrounded in the Ailette Valley on the morning of May 27th and cut off from the army. From the first their position was hopeless, for they could neither be relieved nor helped. They held out for forty-eight hours, for the last message was received on the afternoon of May 28th and repeated the assurance that they would fight to the end.

A FRENCH MANOEUVRE.

LONDON, June 1st.

Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters:—Our retreat from the Ailette line on to the line north of Blérancourt and Epargny is far more a manoeuvre by the French than a fresh German success. The German advance from Soissons left us with an awkward salient exposed to a flank attack from the new German line between the Ailette and the Aisne. Consequently when the enemy pressure began we retired gradually, fighting rearguard actions to the new line of defence, inflicting the greatest possible loss. The operation, which was effected practically without a casualty. Our retreat to the right of the enemy's main advance are stoutly holding the plateau west of the Crise Valley, between Soissons and Hartennes. The Germans in the centre have not seriously progressed for the last twelve hours.

On the right we are still holding firmly west and north of Rheims, around which the Germans now hold almost a complete semi-circle.

On the whole the enemy has gained nothing of importance on the whole battlefield during the last twelve hours. We are still holding by inferior numbers the enemy on the whole front.

SYMPTOMS REASSURING.

LONDON, June 1st.

Reuter's Correspondent at Paris, telegraphing to-day, says that the morning papers regard the symptoms as more and more reassuring. The intentions of the enemy are clearer from the attempt to face westwards and push on to Paris. We yielded some ground before this new push, but we hold fast on the Aisne and the Ourcq. Vigorous counter-attacks were the prelude to an arrest of the enemy advance.

There was animation in the Lobbies yesterday, the Deputies commenting most pleasantly on the news brought by Delegates from the front. The details cannot be published for military reasons, but the Delegates had an excellent impression of the moral of the reserves who are about to hurl themselves at the invader.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, May 31st.

A German communiqué says:—We have crossed the Soissons-Hartennes road. South of Fere-en-Tardenois we have reached the Marne.

South of Neuf and west of Rheims we have captured: Germigny, Gueux and Thillois.

The total number of prisoners exceeds 40,000. We have also taken over four hundred guns and one thousand machine-guns.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

DEFEATED BY A TERRIFIC BARRAGE.

PARIS, June 7th.

An official communiqué says:—Twenty enemy aeroplanes were reported coming towards Paris at 11 o'clock last evening. They encountered a terrific barrage. Some bombs were dropped. It is reported that one person was killed and a number wounded. The "all clear" signal was given at 12.20 this morning.

AERIAL ATTACK ON ZEEBRUGGE?

AMSTERDAM, June 7th.

The Telegraf's Flushing and frontier correspondents report a long and heavy aerial attack on Zebrugge on the night of May 30th-31st. A great explosion was heard at one o'clock in the morning, which is attributed to the blowing up of the powder magazine. The entire surroundings and the sky were brilliantly lit up. High flames were observed. Similar occurrences were observed from Ramsgate cliffs.

GERMANS FIND MARKED TARGETS.

LONDON, May 31st.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on May 31st, says:—The Germans have bombed another British hospital, inflicting numerous casualties. The scene of the latest attack is the neighbourhood of a little town many miles from the front and is an isolated group of buildings. It has been a hospital since the outbreak of the war and upon every roof and every wing the Red Cross is painted. The bombing occurred at half-past twelve on Thursday morning. The weather was very fine and clear and the landscape was flooded with moonlight. Four bombs were dropped in the immediate vicinity of the hospital from machines flying at a low altitude. A fifth fell on one of the wings, in which a number of the staff were sleeping, and in the operation room of which an officer was undergoing surgical treatment. The explosion wrecked the building, burying many people.

GERMAN CONTEMPT FOR RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL.

LONDON, May 31st.

In compliance with a British promise there were no allied aerial attacks made yesterday throughout Rhineland, but the festival of Corpus Christi in Paris, which city, as the Westminster Gazette remarks, is certainly not less devout, putting its claim at the lowest, than Cologne, was celebrated under a bombardment by the long-range guns. Shells were falling in the city all day, achieving a direct hit on a church and during the day causing eighteen to be killed and wounded. This is yet another illustration of the German contempt for the most sacred engagements. The least that could be expected was that Germany would observe towards Paris the same consideration as she had solicited on behalf of Cologne. Following the day-time bombardments, it is typical of the Germans that they followed up their treachery by an air raid at night.

THE AFFRONT TO THE HOLY SEE.

LONDON, June 8th.

The Times, in commenting on the bombardment of Paris on Good Friday and on Corpus Christi Day, when the Germans hit a church, killing or wounding eighteen persons, and contrasting this with the British acquiescence to the Archbishop of Cologne's request not to bomb Cologne on Corpus Christi Day, says, that the simple narration of these facts reveals the abyss that divides the English and German conceptions of what the Vatican organ recently called "respect towards religious convictions and the rights attached to them." It indicates also what the Allied nations are inevitably tending to feel in regard to the bearing of the Vatican towards these incompatible conceptions. The British people are grateful for the human efforts or the Pope on behalf of their prisoners, and they note also that the Vatican disclaims all part in and previous knowledge of the recent action of the Irish Catholic Episcopate, but they are uncertain whether the Vatican is not neutral towards the high moral and religious issues underlying the war issues, in regard to which they regard neutrality as inadmissible. They feel that this war is essentially a contest between right and wrong, between organised devilry and the principles of Christian civilisation.

Hitherto they have seen no unmistakable sign that the Holy See is unreservedly with the right and against the wrong, they have seen to their regret many signs in many countries that the Roman Catholic hierarchy has been with the wrong and against the right, and now they see that when, through the good offices of the Pope, their Government accedes on religious and human grounds to a request of the German Prince of the Roman Church that British airmen shall refrain from certain acts of war so as not to disturb the celebration of a great Roman Catholic solemnity by German Catholics, the German Government sanctions and commits acts of war against defenceless French Catholics on the occasion of that very solemnity. Therefore, they await some clear condemnation by the Holy See of this latest German outrage, and of the affront it implies to the Head of the Roman Church. Otherwise, their judgment will be irrevocably fixed.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REFORMS IN INDIA.

SIMLA, June 1st.

The Government of India has framed a resolution outlining a policy for more complete local self-government, including an increased elective element, lower and wider franchise, and extended financial and administrative powers. Other recommendations are foreshadowed to embrace the Indianisation of services and constitutional reforms.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

AIM TO STARVE DUTCH POPULATION.

LONDON, June 6th.

Reuter learns that the Germans are doing everything possible to prevent Holland from securing the supplies which the Allies have placed at her disposal consequent upon the taking over of Dutch shipping. As an instance, in connection with the offer for the steamer Kennemerland to go to Holland with supplies on condition that another vessel refused to allow any Dutch merchant sea traffic to continue. Thus, owing to German threats the Dutch Government have had to prohibit the going to sea of all Dutch vessels, except sailing and fishing vessels. The Allies pay good rates for Dutch vessels taken over, but Germany refuses to allow any seaborne trading, thereby not only ruining the Dutch shipowner but endeavouring to starve the Dutch population.

BRITISH EMPIRE ORDER.

NEW LIST OF HONOURS.

LONDON, June 7th.

A List of Honours published in the Gazette contains 1,500 names under appointments and promotions to various grades of the Orders of the British Empire for war services. There are twelve conferments of the rank of Knight and Dame of the Grand Cross. They include Princess Christian, the Duchess of Argyll, Princess Helena Victoria, and Miss Agnes Weston. There are 65 Knights and Dames Commanders who include Mr. Hall Caine, and Major William Orpen (a recipient of the Royal Academy), and the Commanders include Mr. Alfred Noyes, the poet.

NOTABLE WEDDING.

LONDON, June 6th.

Lady Randolph Churchill was married to-day at a Paddington registry office to Lieutenant Porch.

These present included Mr. Winston Churchill, the bride's son.

STATE AS STEPFATHER.

AMERICAN JUDGE ON JUVENILE CRIME.

Judge Ben Lindsey, the "children's judge" of Denver, Colorado, left London recently after a visit to England, in the course of which he has specially studied the British system of treating juvenile crime.

"The conclusion to which I have come after visiting your courts, is that you are still working on the wrong lines," he said to a Daily Express representative. "Children should not be dealt with under criminal law at all, but under Chancery law. That is to say, the State, as represented by the court, should make itself the guardian of the children and not the punisher. They should be the wards of the State, to be helped, not to be hurt."

"Our system in Colorado has been based on this idea. We have learned that many a so-called bad children needs a doctor more than a gaoler. When a child comes before me as a young rascal I always look at his teeth. Bad teeth and bad temper are closely allied."

"Child offenders must be considered from three angles if they are to be saved from drifting into criminality—the psychological, the physiological, and the sociological."

"These are big words, perhaps, but their meaning is simple."

"First, you must understand the nature of the child; why he hears you, and show him that he need not fear you. Then he will not lie, as I have heard young girls and boys lie in your courts, here, brazenly and palpably, because they knew that there was no evidence against them except what they gave themselves."

"Second, you must know whether the child is well in body and mind, because disease of either is not a criminal offence, though its effects are often treated with the harsh rigour of the criminal law. Third, you must know the conditions under which the child lives."

"Fight the people who are responsible for bad 'kids.' They are the criminals, not the unfortunate misguided and often neglected little ones who, under criminal law, are turned into gaol-birds, but of whom, under the Chancery law, you can make, as we have proved in the United States, good, useful, and prosperous citizens."

ALLEGED LIBEL ON MISS MAUD ALLAN.

MR. BILLING, M.P., COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

At Bow-street Police-court, on April 13th, before Sir John Dickinson, the hearing was resumed and concluded of the summons against Mr. Peabertson Billing, M.P. (who occupied a seat at the solicitors' table), for having published a defamatory libel upon Miss Maud Allan and Mr. Jack Thomas Grein in a newspaper called the *Vigilante*, in the issue dated February 10th, 1918. The defendant was committed for trial. The court was crowded.

Mr. Travers Humphreys and Mr. Voletta appeared for the complainants, and Mr. Billing conducted his own defence.

Mr. J. T. Grein was recalled for further cross-examination by the defendant. Asked as to his plans for presenting English plays in neutral countries as a part of propaganda work, witness was understood to say that he did not adhere to his former statement that he was receiving from Lord Beaverbrook a Government subsidy. He repeated that he had declined—not refused—a Government salary. He had applied to the public for donations towards his scheme, so as to relieve the Exchequer. "Salome" would be among the repertoire to go to neutral countries, provided there was sufficient money.

Are you of opinion Mr. Oscar Wilde's tragedy is a type of performance calculated to raise the opinion of neutrals as to British morals and art?—It has already done so. (Laughter.)

Continuing, witness said the performance of "Salome" advertised for Tuesday last at Kennington Theatre was cancelled, but it was given elsewhere on Friday.

Would you consider it correct to say that the play only interests "an afflicted few who can fairly claim kindred with Wilde's erotic maniac Tetrarch and hardly less unfortunate Salome"?—I should consider that "hosh." (Laughter.)

Sir John Dickinson (to defendant): What are you quoting from?

Mr. Billing: A criticism of yesterday's production in to-day's *Morning Post*. (To witness) Would you suggest that persons who are healthy and desire to remain healthy had better avoid performances of this description?

Witness: I think it is a healthy performance for healthy people to witness.

AWAKENING OF THE SOUL.

Asked as to a passage in the play where Salome, speaking to the prophet Jokanaan says: "I am anxious of thy body: thy body is white like the lilies of the field; let me touch thy body," witness said that was not in reference to a physical touch; it was the awakening of a girl's soul. The same remark applied to the passage:

"It is thy mouth I desire: thy mouth is like a band of scarlet; there is nothing in the world so red as thy mouth; let me kiss thy mouth."

Is that still the awakening of the soul?—It is the spring song of life.

You would not suggest it was the awakening of lust?—No.

Asked whether, when the opera of "Salome" was produced at Covent Garden, the introduction of the head of the prophet was considered by the public to be so blasphemous that a plate of blood was substituted, witness said he had no personal knowledge of the circumstances attending the production of the opera.

In 1910 he was dramatic critic of the *Sunday Times*. He did not know whether in the issue of that paper of December 5th, 1910, it was stated with reference to the production of the opera that "Salome" was a wild study of sexual perversity and bestial appetite." He had nothing to do with opera; he was the dramatic critic of the *Sunday Times*, not the musical critic.

Do you agree with what was said about the opera?—No.

What is the reason of Salome's dance before Herod? Why did she dance that dance?—Because she wants to obtain the head of the prophet. It is a woman's vicious caprice.

Do you consider that to be an awakening of the girl's soul?—No.

What do you call it?—Spite.

In many women is the awakening of the soul accompanied by spite?—In many cases, yes.

Questioned as to another passage in the play as to the girl's desire for the head of the prophet, witness said it had to do with the pride or pleasure of revenge; it had nothing to do with passion or lust. Asked whether, in giving his unexpurgated and literal translation of the play the actual "kissing of the lips," etc., would be presented, witness said discretion was used in such matters; it had nothing to do with the text; it was a question of stage management.

Sir John Dickinson pointed out that many of Mr. Billing's questions appeared very wide of the matter before the Court.

Defendant: I having resisted that the exhibition being given by these people directly ministers to sexual perversity, the onus appears to be on me to show the type of the performance.

Sir John Dickinson: If you think it is advancing your case it is not for me to stop you, but it is my duty to remind you of what is the particular charge against you.

"ARTISTIC BEAUTY."

Replying to further questions, witness was understood to say that his presentation of "Salome" was a thing of artistic beauty. The only association of Mr. Robert Ross with the production of the play was that as the writer of the copy-right he gave his permission for its performance.

Witness repudiated any responsibility for the advertisements which appeared on the programme of the performance.

In regard to the various plays which had been produced by the Independent Theatre there were few profits as artistic

performances were very expensive, but he had been able to send £100 to the Red Cross Fund, and other profits would be proffered to the Y.M.C.A. for their halls. He never sought to make any profits for himself; such profits as there were were sent to charities. He had not considered whether the patrons of the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. were or were not patrons or approvers of the plays produced.

You manage and finance theatrical performances?—I find the money.

Speaking as a manager and financier of theatrical performances, would you consider it is almost impossible for a woman to make her way on the stage if she does not sell herself to some financier or manager?

Sir John Dickinson, interposing, said these questions were going altogether outside the issue before the Court. If they went into these general questions of morality they would be kept there for days.

Defendant next questioned witness as to what he knew of a certain form of vice and the magistrate again pointed out that the questions were irrelevant.

Defendant: I am desirous you should know that the witness, who is responsible for certain performances, is aware of the existence of a particular form of vice that does exist, and my submission is that, consciously or unconsciously, he is catering for it in this country.

Further cross-examined, witness said he believed "Salome" was first produced in Paris by Madame Sarah Bernhardt. He had no personal knowledge of its having been produced in Berlin, but he has seen it chronicled. He certainly considered it a proper play to be introduced to the British public.

WAR AND ART.

Why, in the interests of our nation, should it be produced when we are in the midst of a great war?—War and art have nothing to do with one another.

Does this play assist us to concentrate on the great national problem which presents itself to every Briton to-day?—It assists us to find solace in beautiful language. (Some laughter.)

Re-examined by Mr. Humphreys, witness said he had no German associations. He did not use the illustrated edition of "Salome," and had never seen it till that day. The edition that he used was published by John Lane, which, as a book, had been publicly on sale for twenty years. He had seen the performance of Miss Allan in the part of Salome as written in the play. There was nothing indecent in that performance; it was perfectly pure.

Detective Inspector Buckley having given evidence of the serving of the summons on the defendant, the case for the prosecution was closed.

Sir John Dickinson said defendant, in his cross-examination at the last hearing of the solicitor's clerk who attended the preliminary proceedings before a judge of the High Court had suggested that it was something in the nature of a hard-ship upon him, that application having been made for process for an obscene libel, the summons itself only charged him with defamatory libel. As a matter of fact, the judge, in giving authority for the prosecution, did not specify the form of the charge. He (Sir John) would not like the defendant to feel that he had a grievance in that respect, and he was able to remove any such grievance, because the evidence which had been given justified him in committing the defendant for trial for both an obscene and a defamatory libel, and accordingly, he intended to commit him on both these charges.

MORAL PERVERSITY.

Being asked, in the usual form, if he wished to make any statement before committing, the defendant submitted that there was no evidence of any libel on either of the complaints. All that the paragraph complained of referred to was the fact that one of these two—the other one only by inference—was engaged in presenting a performance which was calculated to appeal to moral perversity and the practitioners of unnatural vices. It was a performance calculated to attract moral perversity, who, whilst they might not be prepared to go to such extremes in their own perversity as to endanger not only their freedom but their lives, would, nevertheless, seek satisfaction in watching the exhibition. He held that any public man who, knowing these things to be true, refrained, through lack of moral courage or fear of consequences, from criticising and even attacking them had failed to appreciate his public duty. (Suppressed applause at the back of the court.) He stood there, not so much as a public man or a member of Parliament, but as president of a society which had been founded to fight for purity in public life.

The practising of the vices to which reference had been made, holding, as they did, their devotees up to blackmail, had a national and international significance, which was not calculated to prosper our country in this war. He did not state that either Miss Allan or Mr. Grein was a member of the cult, but they had chosen a moment when our national existence was at stake to produce the most depraved of the many depraved works of a man who had suffered an extreme penalty at the hands of the law for his misdeeds. They had chosen this moment to present it to the nation in its sorrow as a "solace" for the tragedy of the war. In so doing they were ministering to unnatural promptings in the minds of their audiences. That was a statement of fact and truth, and so great was the issue, so wide and so significant were the powers for evil that this cult possessed that he welcomed the opportunity given him of presenting in a criminal court, before a jury of his countrymen, the particulars which had been laid before the magistrate and other evidence which he would consider it his duty at the proper time to submit.

Defendant was formally committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, his own recognisances in £500 being accepted for his appearance.

The following communication has been issued through the Press Bureau:—"The Minister of Information has never authorised any scheme or granted any subsidy for the production of plays in neutral countries. Lord Beaverbrook does not know Mr. J. T. Grein, and has had no correspondence with him. Mr. Grein is not employed by the Ministry."

IRISH CONVENTION.

THE ULSTER POSITION.

A statement explanatory of the attitude of the Ulster Unionist delegates in the Irish Convention has been issued by the Ulster Council. It says:—

In response to the appeal of the Prime Minister, and in view of the supreme crisis through which the Empire was passing, the Ulster Unionist representatives entered the Convention with a sincere desire to consider and discuss frankly, and, if possible, to accept, any practical scheme for the improvement of political conditions in Ireland that might be put forward by the Nationalist majority. They naturally expected as the essential basis that any scheme proposed would embody, at the least, those Imperial safeguards that were embodied in the numerous Home Rule Bills introduced by Mr. Gladstone and his successors, and accepted by the Irish Parliamentary party during the last thirty years, including the guarantees for the unquestioned supremacy of the Imperial Parliament in all matters of Imperial concern, especially in those that relate to Imperial Defence, the armed forces of the Empire, and the enrolment of every available man for service in the present war, as well as for the maintenance undisturbed of the existing fiscal and commercial unity of the United Kingdom including our systems of banking, trade marks, patent rights, coinage, and postage.

In place of this, however, the Convention found itself confronted with a series of demands unheard of in previous Home Rule proposals—demands which could only, in practical working, tend towards ultimate separation. The scheme, in a word, was not one of compromise or conciliation as between the Home Rule Act and the Union, but one going far beyond the extreme form of Home Rule ever proposed to Parliament. It is true that it was proposed to concede to Irish Unionists, temporarily, a representation in the new Irish Parliament quite out of proportion to their relative numerical strength. Such a favoured position obviously could not in the nature of things be lasting; it would be invidious and unwelcome in practice, and even while it lasted it would be ineffective for the purpose aimed at. It is impossible to conceive a proposal less democratic in principle, and more opposed to the whole Parliamentary institutions. In view of such proposals the Ulster delegates could only restate their position, which involved:

1.—The maintenance of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament in all matters relating to the Navy, the Army, and foreign affairs, this being vital to the security of the United Kingdom as a whole and of Ireland as an inseparable portion of that kingdom.

2.—The maintenance of fiscal unity within the United Kingdom, which constitutes one economic unit.

PRESENT CONDITION.

If it be contended that in dwelling upon such considerations and indicating such dangers we are casting doubt upon the loyalty, the good faith, and even the common sense of other parts of Ireland, we can only answer that it is impossible for us as Irishmen living daily and intimately with the political and commercial life of the country to shut our eyes to what is going on around us at the present moment.

Successive elections have shown that a majority of the Nationalist vote is controlled by this party of open and avowed treason. There have been seven contested elections in Ireland since Sinn Féin candidates began to enter the field. Of these seats—all previously held by supporters of the Irish Parliamentary Party—the "Constitutionalists" now hold only three, the remaining four having been won by the Sinn Féiners. The total Sinn Féin vote in the seven seats was 12,584, as against 10,955 votes recorded for the candidates of the Parliamentary Party. It is pretty obvious that a General Election to an Irish Parliament would place the balance of power in the hands of a party which is engaged in drilling and preparing, with German assistance and German promises of arms, to strike a blow at the heart of the British Empire. It is at a time of grave crisis and of peril like that that we are asked to hand our country over to a system that would reduce it, unless restrained by military force, to the condition of Revolutionary Russia. Anarchy and civil war at home at a time when the Empire was engaged in a supreme struggle for its existence, would make a poor beginning for an Irish millennium.

It has of late years often been a cause of regret to the representatives of Ulster to feel themselves reproached with the display of an obstructive and unyielding disposition towards the demands of the majority of their fellow-countrymen. May we be permitted to point out that had it not been for the determined resistance of Ulster, the outbreak of the war might have found Ireland with a separate Parliament and an Executive under Sinn Féin influence installed in power in Dublin. Subject to the influence of a leader whose motto is "England is our only enemy." The inevitable rebellion, which broke out in Easter week in Dublin, under Sinn Féin auspices, must then have assumed an infinitely more dangerous form, and might have opened a gateway for the armed invasion of our shores. Irish Unionists were unyielding because these dangers were always apparent to us in our Western outpost, although naturally they are not so obvious to the British elector.

"MISY EXPERIMENTS."

It is impossible, in face of these facts, and others that might be cited, to suggest that Ireland has not been the subject of far-reaching and successful reforms even

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WAR BOND TICKETS

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LAST 3 DAYS

OF SALE

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW

PRICE \$5.00 EACH.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

[1634]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"SANTHA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 12th June will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 10th June, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1918. [24]

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more advanced and democratic in their effect than any carried out in England or in Scotland within the same period. As the late Chief Secretary put it, "the last twenty years have worked transformation." And the present Chief Secretary has told us the result: "Prosperity in the great industries of the country such as it has never known in modern times, or, I believe, in any time." We would suggest that the moral to be learnt from all this is a continuance in well-doing rather than the initiation of a series of risky experiments with fireworks in a powder magazine.

No aspect of the proceedings of the Convention has been more disappointing than the tone in which Ireland's financial obligations as a portion of the United Kingdom and as a participant, not without credit and honour, in the present war, have been alluded to. In speech after speech the leading suggestion was not one of cheerful willingness that our country should at any cost bear her due share of the Imperial burden, however grievous, but entirely, in the direction of evading or minimising that burden and throwing it on the taxpayers of England and Scotland. As one speaker put it, "the matter of making an Imperial contribution, if it were decided to make any, should be left to the first Irish Parliament. The Treasury will appreciate the amount of the contribution that is likely to accrue from the free-will offering of a Sinn Féin Parliament."

On this subject we must repeat emphatically that from Ulster's point of view this war is Ireland's war as well as England's or Scotland's, all through and to the end. The blood of our sons has fallen and is falling on many a field in defence of liberty and for the securing of peace and freedom to future generations. And Ireland, at present perhaps the most prosperous portion of the United Kingdom, is bound in duty and in honour to contribute her portion, be the war long or be it short, of the cost incurred. To do less would be to surrender which Ulster, at any rate, will never willingly do, her share in the great Empire which is our common glory and our common heritage.

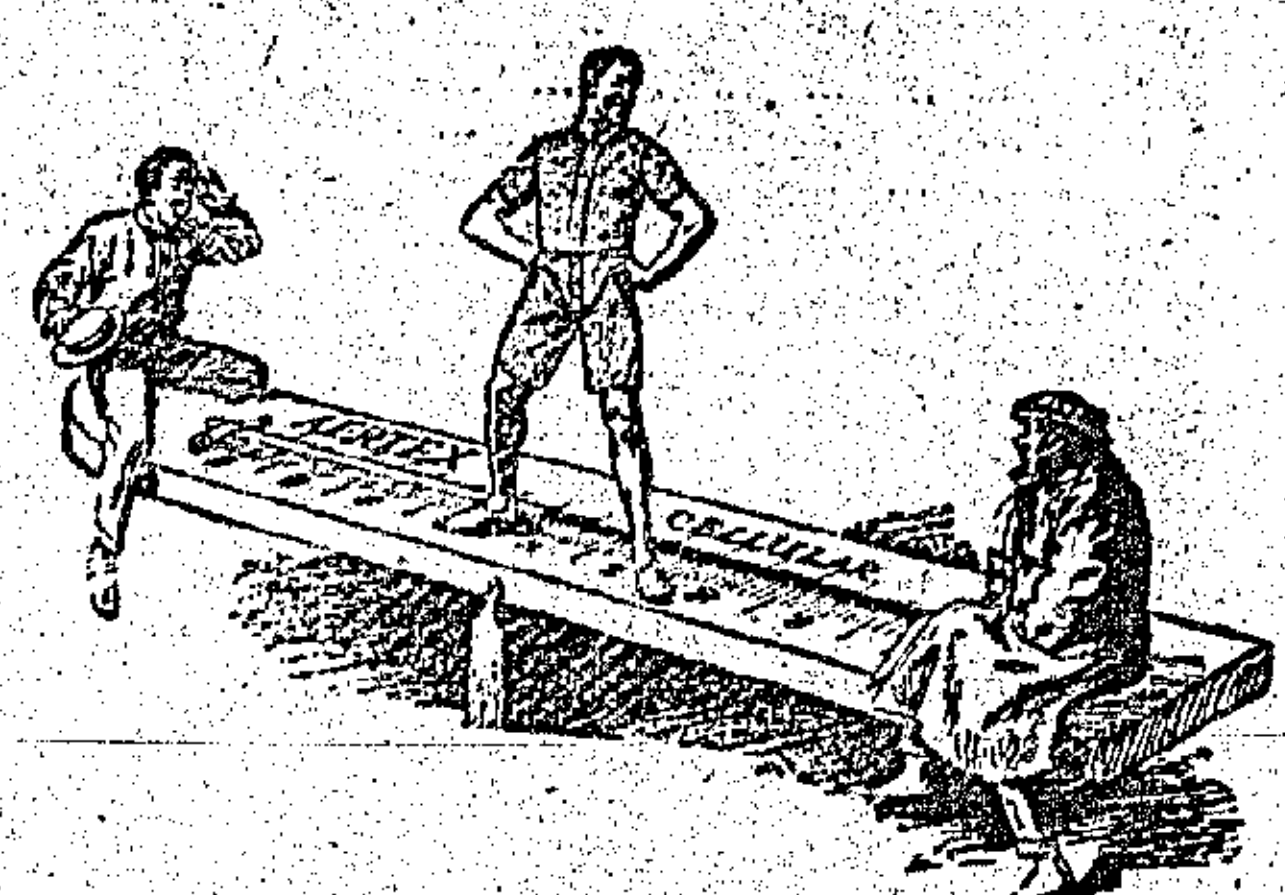
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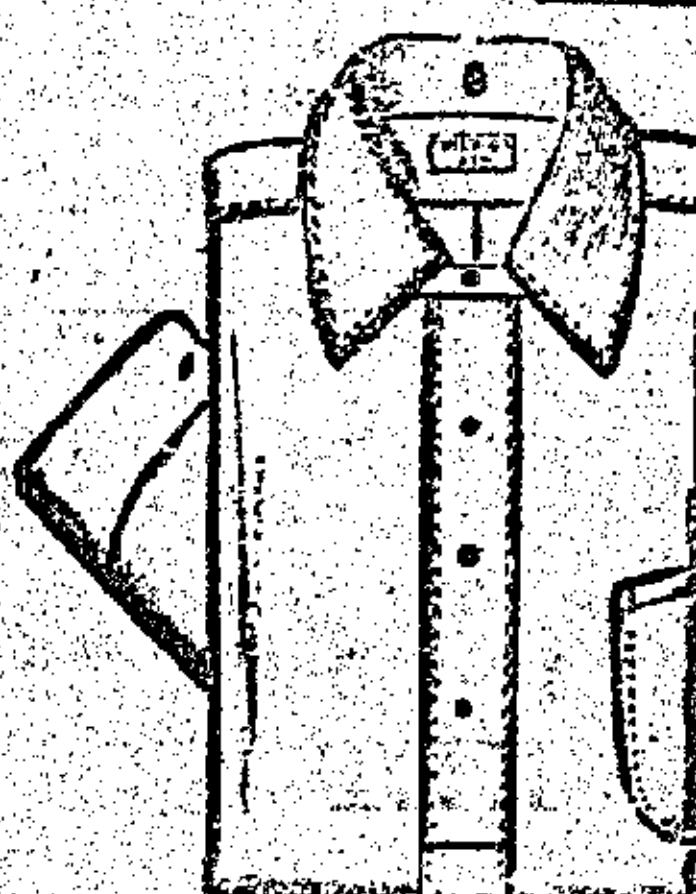
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or to REES & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"CHIN HUA"	On 11th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUO KIAN"	On 11th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th June, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 14th June, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class (with Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers) and Fast in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
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(Discharging & Loading)

HAITAN" ... [Capt. A. E. ...] 11th June, at Noon
* Calling at Amoy Passenger only.

HAIBONG" ... [Capt. J. W. Evans ...] TUESDAY, 18th June, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Fake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

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EASTWARD

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO	at Noon			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave Straits	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Sound the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing rates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,000 TONS	22nd June 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU 10,000 TONS	22nd June 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 TONS	16th June 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU 12,500 TONS	20th July 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... TUES, 11th June, at 11 A.M.

† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS, 20th June, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI Manager

Telephone 262 and 263

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	MON, 10th June, at Noon.
TENVO MARU	22,000	SAT, 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES, 16th July.
KOREA MARU	18,000	TUES, 13th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

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FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available for two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740. P. THOMAS, Agent,
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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MARSEILLES LINE—Monthly service via Singapore and Port Said.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 11th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU" ... MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

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KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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JUNE 12th, and AUGUST 31, 1918.

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